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THE ASTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL. Heary W. Williams, General Agent :

whom all remittances are to be made, and milresed, relating to the pecuniary conas of the paper.

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.

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Vernort.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, WestNewbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Groton; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton; J. Church, Springfield;—Josiah Hayward, Salem; John Levy, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester; and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall Ricer; Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertoken;—A Bearse, Centrobille;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Taunton;—B. Freeman, Brewster; K. F. Wallen, Dennis —George O. Harmon, Harehill;—Joseph Brown, Andorer;—Joseph I. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson; Northampten; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham. Ashburnham.

[T] For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1842.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 621.

AGENTS:

In registral days, the gengally gradesty printing all the presents in breast, and in this about 18 millions of the service of the commentation of would not be permitted to call public meetings, he would have no voice of public opinion, or of a popular press to support him; his conduct there must be marked with an amount of discretion, and characterized by a degree of silence quite unwonted in him; but they might rest assured that though they heard not from the shores of India the tones of menace or defiance from his lips, he would not be the less devoted to the duties which had led him there. (Cheers.) Whatever was done for India must be done in England—whatever was to be achieved for the benefit of that country must be by the voice of the public of England. If the Government of India was a bad Government, it was because the people of this country did not see the influence they possessed in controlling the actions of that Government. Whenever the people become aware of their true interests, they would know that they had the power to regulate the affairs of India; and if they could not at once alleviate the condition of 100 millions of people, they would at least lay the foundation of institutious that would ensure to succeeding ages a greater amount of prosperity and happiness than had fallen to India in times gone bye, and extend to them all the privileges of a connection with an enlightened and Christian nation. (Cheers.) He would now bid them farewell; and if they enabled him to go to India with their suffrages, though the amount of his success might be small, his aspirations would now bid them farewell; and if they enabled him to go to India with their suffrages, though the amount of his success might be small, his aspirations would be high, and his motives to activity strengthened the more when he knew that he had a right to act in the name of his old and attached fellow-laborers, to whom he would prove faithful, and whom he would ever consider it an honor to serve.—(Cheers.) Mr. T. then moved this resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting sincerely rejoice, that, in the midst of continued opposition and violence, the abolitionists of the United States have remained firm to their allegiance, and untiring in their efforts, to advance the great cause of entire emancipation for the millions that are held in bondage upon the soil of North America.—That this meeting have marked North America.—That this meeting have marked with admiration the many events, proving that the same high courage, the same unfinching zeal and noble self-denial, which so early won, for the devoted abolitionists of the United States, the esteem and confidence of this Society, continue unabated until the present time; and that this meeting believe, that, notwithstanding the hatred and fury which have recently been displayed, the anti-slavery cause in the United States is advancing most auspiciously and most rapidly; and this Society again tenders, to all engaged in the present glorious struggle in America, the assurance of their warmest sympathy, and that they will continue to do all in their power to co-operate with them, until their labors shall cease with the termination of the foul system of negro slavery.

Mr. Dunlop of Edinburgh, seconded the resolu-

Mr. Dunlop of Edinburgh, seconded the resolu-tion. He warmly eulogized the zeal and eloquence of Mr. Thompson, and referred to his labors in America, where he (Mr. D.) had also witnessed the foul and degrading influences of slavery. He went to America to know something of patriotism; but alas! he found them making bondsmen of their brethren, instead of following out the spirit of pa-trictism which extended its sympathies to all of the human family, whatever might be their country or complexion. (Cheers.) The resolution was car-

ed unanimously.

The Rev. Alex Harvie moved the adoption of an address to Mr. Thompson, which was carried by the most enthusiastic acclamation, the audience stand-ing—and also the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting hrs learned, with lively satisfaction, of the intention of their esteemed friend Mr. Thompson proceeding to India; fervently trusts his mission to that country may be productive of important service to the emancipation cause; hereby constitute him their accredited agent and representation in this innecting undertaking—commends him to constitute him their accredited agent and representa-tive in this important undertaking—commends him to the protection and guidance of the Almighty Preser-ver of men—unanimously approves of the address to Mr. Thompson, now read by the Rev. Mr. Harvie, and directs that it be signed by the Chairman, in be-

Mr. Thompson having acknowledged the address,

V. Moved by George Thompson, Esq., and car-ied by acclamation—the audience again rising—

Resolved, That an address be presented to the distinguished Hindoo, Baboo Dwarkonath Tagore, lately in this country, and in whose company Mr. Thompson proceeds on his mission to India, that he be elected an honorary member of this Society; that the address now read by Mr. Thompson meets the unanimous approbation of this meeting, and that it be signed by the Chairman and committed to Mr. Thompson's

VI. Moved by the Chairman, and carried by ac-

Resolved, That the office-bearers and committee of management of this Society, be requested to continue heir services, with power to add to their number. VII. Moved by Mr. John Murray, and carried by

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are now given, to James Turner, Esq., for his ex-cellent conduct in the chair.

JAMES TURNER, Chairman.

LADIES ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Con Monday, the first annual meeting of the Glasgow Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Trades' Hall, at two o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Jeffray in the chair. The attendance was numerous and respectable, the large hall being nearly half filled on the occasion. George Thompson, Esq., was expected to be present, but, in consequence of a public breakfast having been given him that morn-

VOL. XII .-- NO. 48. REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Baltimore Sun. The Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. The Society of Friends commenced their Yearly feeting in this city on the 31st of Oct. last, and lead their proceedings on the evening of Thursday at the 31 inst. It is represented as being the largest of the kind held in this city for the last years, a circum-tance which would seem to

increasing prosperity of this highly re-order or denomination of christians. By from the minutes,' we learn that the from within the limits of other persons, from which the control of t Stanuel Comfort, a minister, from beausylvania; Edzabeth Cemfort, do. Haileck, do. Hauey Creek, M. M. In-John Halledt, do. New-Garden, M. M., Pana; Benjamin Mather, do. Middletown, coneyivaria; Jahn Pluumer, do. Jerico, M., Vork; Strah B. Shotwell, do. Byberry, M. Soyrania; Ann Weaver, do. Green st. M. M. ohn; Lucretta Mott, do. Cherry st. M. M. undler, du Centre M. M. Delaware : Blynes, do. Green st. M. M. Philadelphia; Blynes, do. Concord, M. M. Pennsylvania; and Rynes, do. Concord, M. M. Pennsylvania; al Ferris, do. Wilmington, M. M. Delaware; an Wonley, an elder, do. do. do.; Joseph Chanddo, London Grove, M. M. Pennsylvania; Annessa, do. New Garden M. M. do. Satisfactory else were received from the Philadelphia, News, Ohio, and Genessee Yearly Meetings, also a minimization from Indiana, in reply to the epistle styear. In the report from Baltimore Quarter-decting it was proposed to hold that meeting in on the second second day in the month, ind of the time at which it is now held—the meeteeeling, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, which mearred in, and that meeting directed to be condingly. A report was received from the atee on Indian concerns, chiefly concerning encus, their improvement in morals, manners,

together with certain treaty benefits procured them in part by the Friends, jointly with the eal Government, and agents of the Ogden Land pany. The minutes of the meeting for Sufferwere read, and found satisfactory. A committenance of the subject of slavery, reported one, the bigg of considerable general interest, we nemaers of the surject of savery, reported the, the being of considerable general interest, we nearly entire, slightly condensing it in a few es, but not marring any of its features, premis-ture, as we are informed, it was adopted with but or three dissenting voices:—
The meeting being introduced into a considera-

of the many trials to which, as a religious Somous popular excitements now so prevalent in and; in which it is feared some of our members and; in which it is reared some of our members in danger of becoming involved, an earnest and ent desire was felt, that we may, individually, be erved out of every thing that will have a tendent draw the hund away from a dependence on pure living EYERNAL TRUTH. A deep soliciwas also felt that we may all, in an especial mer, avoid involving ourselves with the associathat have sprung up around us, for the avowed ose of promoting the abolition of slavery in our try, by political or other means of a cercice na-devised in the wisdom and contrivance of manlly believe that our safety as individuals and society, depends upon the guidance of a higher lom, which, if attended to, would keep us free ual such connexions, and preserve us from the

ery much blinded to the iniquity of the system awful consequences. With such, our faithrelecessors in the cause of justice and humani-are concerned personally, to labor; and in the of meckness, by affectionate remonstrance,

to convince them of the impolicy, as well

e sheep know the voice of the shepherd, so cannot tohowers of the Divine against ger, by gash His voice from that of the 'stranger,' by the tier are enabled to avoid the dangers which by lasty or injudicious steps might involve them in, all by which their 'predecessors in the truth' were preserved from the agitations and excite thich distract and unsettle the flock, and reak and destroy the peace and harmony of By listening to this voice, 'they were en-great unity, to maintain and advance the aspicuously than their righteous testimony rislaving the African race.' As their Lord's and of this world, and as the Gospel was committed to a few unlettered fish-

of Galilee, and was advanced without force once, so did 'plain, unlearned men' among maler Divine influence, devote themselves in love, meekness and forbearance, to the work onditional bondage. Love is defined and ted by several quotations from Scripture; it resented as succeeding in its purposes by en-and not with contention, and retaining its acdoctrine of the equal right of the Afri-, with ourselves, to the enjoyment of personm, has spread through all the civilized na-

justice of slavery is next spoken of, with ects on the condition of the enslaved; and lent belief is stated, that 'the holy and efspirit of Christianity is silently but effectmoving the barriers in the way of its aboli-file that is Omnipotent is rising up to t, and He will plead the cause of the dis-

this conviction, the fruit of the Divine opon the mind, 'he that believeth maketh not The concern is in the hands of Omnipouni his faithful confiding children have no distrust either his wisdom or his power. themselves they can do nothing ; ng faifailed the divine requiring as he has in strength, they commit the cause to him teth righteously. Their mission terminates mossage has been delivered, according ing of their master. If they to whom it ected, will not hear, or hearing will not sponsibility rests with them. The lobora done his duty as far as ability has been and to the extent of the call to him, will perated in the Divine sight-he will be all responsibility for the consequences—the

ardent laborer in the cause of the oppresthe progress of the concern may appear ledious, and there is a danger that he may impatient. But it becomes us to consider unfoldings of truth, in the development of

do unto you, do ye even so unto them.' Their minds being thus drawn to the subject, they were led to trace this system through all its stages, from its commencement to its termination; during which examination they perceived, that the annals of human barbarity furnished no instances of greater cruelty, outrage, and oppression than were inflicted on the African race, by this trade, and the system that supported it. The consequence was, that Friends came to the solemn conclusion, that so far as we were concerned, it was our duty to separate servitude whatever slaves might be in our posses-

The Society of Friends, in thus taking up a testimony against slavery, publicly and openly, did not desire to invade the privileges of their neighbors, nor in any way improperly to interfere with them. With us it was purely a religious concern, unconnected with any political or temporal consideration; and valuing above all earthly privileges the inestimable blessing, of liberty to act freely, according to the dictates of Divine Light, the society felt no disposition to invade the sucred right of others to the same enjoyment.

We have neither in the exemple a religious to his departure for India. We select the resolutions of those meetings, and Mr. Thompson's history of the distinguished Hindoo, Dwarkanath Tagor, that the readers of the Liberator may, in idea, keep pace with the great movements of the cause of freedom in other lands.

GLASGOW EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

The eighth annual meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation Society was held on Monday evening in the Circ Hall Could be a support of the distinguished Hindoo, Dwarkanath Tagor, that the readers of the Liberator may, in idea, keep pace with the great movements of the cause of freedom in other lands.

GLASGOW EMANCIPATION SOCIETY. The Society of Friends, in thus taking up a testi-

all good, for his great mercy in opening our eyes to see the enormity of this evil, and giving us strength to relieve ourselves from it, we looked with feelings of tenderness on those who were still entangled in the state of the control of the state of it, and with fervent desires that they might find re- chair.

Deeply imbued with a sense of the injustice of layery, as a great moral and political evil, threating disaster to the country, and being beneficial on either the master nor the slave, and the system eing without any redeeming quality to justify or alliate it; they did, from time to time, when they short notice, to fill the chair, in the absence of their short notice, to fill the chair, in the absence of their slavery, as a great moral and political evil, threat-ening disaster to the country, and being beneficial to neither the master nor the slave, and the system being without any redeeming quality to justify or palliate it; they did, from time to time, when they felt themselves religiously called upon, address to the legislative bodies of our country, and occasionally to the people of the United States, such views of the subject, as under the influence of that love Eighth Report of the Glasgow Emancipation Society.

These movements of Friends, influenced wholly

by kindness and benevolence, produced in the mind of the slaveholder no hostile feelings, either towards us, or towards the colored population of our country. They created no dangerous excitement in the try. They created no dangerous excitement in the colored population of our country. They created no dangerous excitement in the colored population of our country. They created no dangerous excitement in the colored population of our country. public mind, ending in tumults and riots. On the contrary, our appeals were received with respect and listened to with patience. Many were brought to reflect, very seriously, on the subject, and thou-sands of slaves were voluntarily liberated. Laws were passed protecting the rights of the emancipated, and mitigating the condition of those still re-tained in bondage. But how different is the present state of things! What a melancholy change has taken place in our country! Instead of laws meliorating the condition of colored people, we find an alarming disposition to abridge the few rights that have been granted to them: instead of a general feeling of commisseration and kindness, we find, in many instances, a disposition of acrimony and bitterness engendered against them, without any provo-

contention and violence; under its blessed influ-ence the mind is brought into a state of calm and quiet repose, in which the still small voice of Di-gratified in saying that their progress had been of a

Friends came to the solemn conclusion, that so far as we were concerned, it was our duty to separate ourselves from any participation in such accumulated guilt. First, by withdrawing from any connexion, either with the foreign or domestic slave trade; and secondly, by manumitting and discharging from the foreign of the Glasgow Argus of October 27, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow and secondly, by manumitting and discharging from the foreign of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow argus of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meetings of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meeting of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meeting of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meeting of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of the meeting of the Glasgow Argus of October 28, containing the account of t Society, both of which were addressed by him, previous to his departure for India. We select the reso-

manglement and responsibility arising out of them. In extending this caution to our members, this mening feels no abatement of its concern for the distancement and prosperity of our well-known testing against slavery. On the contrary, we affectionably desire that this testimony may continue to a same enjoyment.

We have neither in the example nor precepts of our Lord and Master, any authority to compel people to do what we may believe to be right. It is our privilege and our duty to act according to the dictates of conscience, and therefore, for the relief of thuy, which, it the light of the time that this testimony may continue to a same enjoyment.

When this concern first arose in the Society of makes, it was the offspring of love to God, and love our fellow-men. It originated in a feeling of makes around us, we so far had discharged our duty, and others were left to the free exercise of their own judgment in the case. No ill feeling towards our neighbors, who still continued to hold slaves, a very large proportion of whom, from long maked towards those who claimed to be their mens; a very large proportion of whom, from long maked towards those who claimed to be their mens; a very large proportion of whom, from long maked towards those who claimed to be their mens; a very large proportion of whom, from long maked towards those who claimed to be their mens; a very large proportion of whom, from long maked towards those who claimed to be their mens; a very large proportion of whom, from long maked towards those who claimed to be their mens of the dictates of Divine Light, the society fell to disposition to invade the sacred right of others to the same enjoyment.

We have neither in the example nor precepts of our Lord and Master, any authority to compel people to do what we may believe to be right. It is our privilege and our duty to act according to the dictates of Gooscience, and therefore, for the relief of our own minds, we gave freedom to the slaves are an example of justice to those around us, we so far h

Mr. Smeal read a letter from John Dennistoun,

short notice, to fill the chair, in the absence of the respected representative, Mr. Dennistoun. He then called upon Mr. Murray to read the

which breathes 'peace on earth and good will to men,' might lead to a soleun consideration of the matter and be a means of removing this enormous and seconded by Colin M'Dougall, Esq.:

Resolved, That the report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated, under the direction of the

Resolved, That while this meeting rejoices in the Resolved, That while this meeting rejoices in the continued happy results of immediate emancipation in the British Colonies, it would, at the same time, express its decided conviction, that the situation of the emancipated classes demands the vigilant oversight of the friends of Freedom—the laborers in our Coof the friends of Freedom—the laborers in our Co-lonial Dependencies being continually exposed to the over-reachings of individual proprietors of estates, or the unrighteous enactments of the local Legislatures. This meeting would also record its high gratification, in believing that the example of Great Britain, in the complete enfranchisement of the slaves in her colonies, is operating powerfully on the governments of lavelolding states, by inducing an increased attention to the question of emancipation; whilst the formation, in various countries, of anti-slavery associations, under distinguished patronage, affords renewed encour-agement to persevere in our efforts to accomplish, through the Divine blessing, the universal extinction of the slave system.

ness engendered against them, without any provocation on their part;—even in the free States great
violence and many cruelties have been exercised
toward them. The progress of emancipation has
been checked, and a mutual feeling of jealousy and
suspicion has taken place of the reciprocal confidence, which, to a great extent, had subsisted between the master and the slave.

The ellips of the citizens of Glasgow; and yet it

Fig. 1. The progress of emancipation has
been checked, and a mutual feeling of jealousy and
suspicion has taken place of the reciprocal confidence, which, to a great extent, had subsisted between the master and the slave.

Fig. 2. The ellips of the citizens of Glasgow; and yet it
was with pleasure that he again stood up to address
an assembly of the citizens of Glasgow; and yet it
was with pleasure that he again stood up to address
an assembly of the citizens of Glasgow; and yet it
was with pleasure that he again stood up to address
an assembly of the citizens of Glasgow; and yet it dence, which, to a great extent, had subsisted between the master and the slave.

For all this, there must be a cause. Can the good tree' produce such bitter fruit? We carnestly and affectionately entreat our friends and brethren every where, to pause and deeply reflect upon the consequences, before they commit themselves, in any degree, by countanancing or entering into associations founded upon principles, or governed by motives, inconsistent with the mild, forbearing, and peaceable spirit of the gospel. We may rest assured that all attempts to effect the liberation of the slaves, by coercive measures, will be met, as they salves, by coercive measures, will be met, as they already have been, by a counteracting force, and if their beloved fellow-loborers on the other side of the Alantic. He had closely marked their proceed-bloodshed. As a religious society, we profess to have been called out of the prevailing maxims, policies and systems of the world, to a dependence on the immediate manifestation of Divine wisdom in ourselves. This wisdom leads us out of all strie, contention and violence: under its blessed influence sections of the abolitionists throughout the U.

deemed it his duty to consult. He did so with as much candor as he could; and though he found that there were many anxious to retain him in this country, to engage in a struggle that was likely to occupy the whole of the ensuing winter—a struggle which he hoped would come to a successful termination—they released him, and said the path of duty way plain before him, and that he could not be engaged in a work more likely to be conducive to the gaged in a work more likely to be conducive to the interests of India than that which he had been requested to undertake. (Cheers.) The individual from whom he had received the invitation, and with institution of slavery to an end, nothing had been

from whom he had received the invitation, and with whom he was to proceed to India, was a gentleman of whom he begged to say a few words. His name He then referred to the Hill Coolie system. Two would not be very intelligible to that audience, but he would be very intelligible to that audience, but he would endeavor to pronounce it—it was Dwarkanath Tagore. This gentleman was a Hindoo of the Brahmin caste, and of course, connected with the priesthood of India. When 11 years old, he was left to his own guidance by the death of his father.

The their terefree to the Hin Cooline strove to introduce into the Colonial Passengers' Bill, a clause admitting the importation of Hill Cooline into the West Indies. That clause met with the hostility not only of the men now in power, but with the opposition of left to his own guidance by the death of his father. At that early pariod of life, he undertook the management of a Zemindar, or district of Bengal, in which his father had been collector of taxes, a situhad pursued in reference to this measure, the clause which his father had been collector of taxes, a situation of great magnitude and importance. At the age of eighteen he came into possession of his estates, and acquired their uncontrolled management. Previously they had been superintended by a body in India called the Court of Wards. After he came into full possession of these patrimonial estates, he applied himself sedulously to an amelioration of the burdens of the soil, and entered into arrangements of a satisfactory nature, when he came to Calcutt at 19 years of age. This was at the time when the Hindoo reformer, the Rajah Ramohun Roy, had freed hinself from the superstitions of his countrymen, and was carrying on a controversy with the missionaries on the one hand, and the Hindoo Brahmins on the other, with the latter in reference to their peculiar superstitions, and with the former, because he had taken up those views of Christianity held by the denomination called Unitarians. Dwarhad Tagore being a Brahmin, and not yet emanciated.

heath of the denomination called Unitarians. Dwarkanth Tagore being a Brahmin, and not yet emancipated from the doctrines of his caste, took a decided part against Ramohun Roy, looked upon him with suspicion, and refused to have any personal communication with him. In course of time, however, his feelings of opposition were so far overcome, that he sought the personal intimacy of the Rajan, soon adouted his views, going in some matters before the suspicion, and coccasion, seventy Coolies and the personal intimacy of the Rajan, soon adouted his views, going in some matters before them. adopted his views, going in some matters before them, became his condjutor in all the plans which that extraordinary man pursued, and ceased at once to follow the idolatrous customs of his countrymen. He became the founder of a Hindoo college for the instruction of youth. He was also the chief promoter of a medical college, a striking innovation on fully prepared to enter into the bargain. He had,

thimself from those with whom he had labored in ratious enterprises; and he was anxious to disabuse on individual of the idea that, in undertaking the correct to the Eastern hemisphere, he was actuated by any feeling of personal ambition, or by any deferred to advance his own individual objects in life (Hear.) They would allow him, then, to give them, once for all, a very simple and brief statement of the creumstances that had led him to form the determination of leaving, on the 1st of November, this country, for a temporary sojourn in the East Indies. It was not unknown to them that, for the last four years, his mind had been more or less occupied with the condition of our fellow subjects, the natives of British India. (Hear, hear.) When, in this city, he delivered his first address on the claims our fellow subjects in India had on the sympathy and exertion of the people of this country—with the information he then possessed, he was led to the belief that we were binded to our interests in neglecting those duties, and that the value of India to us, and the obligations resting on England towards India, loudly called on us to study a question that we had hitherto regarded as one of indifference. (Cheers.) From that time down to the present moment he had continued to collect information from the best and most authentic sources on the matter; and the information the had disseminated had, unexpectedly to him, disposition towards us, as averse to any thing like tinued to collect information from the best and most ling had been expended in the invasion of a country inhabited by a race of men as friendly in their tion he had disseminated had, unexpectedly to him, attracted the attention, and enlisted the co-operation of very many friends both here and in the East Indica. (Cheers.) The result of their labors had been that he had received from an individual who had lately visited this city, but who did not tarry long enough to have any mark of respect paid to him by this Society—he had received from that individual, who was the organ of a considerable number of the natives of India, an invitation either to remain ual, who was the organ of a considerable number of the natives of India, an invitation either to remain here and become their accredited agent, or take a journey along with that individual to India; and, by so doing, gather such information as might enable him to come back with greater benefit to the cause, than by remaining here and acquiring information simply through the medium of official records, or the communications of friends. (Renewed cheering.) It was with considerable reluctance, and great pain, that he was induced to entertain this position, and ultimately he laid the matter before those whom he deemed it his duty to consult. He did so with as much candor as he could; and though he found that

struction of youth. He was also the chief promoter of a medical college, a striking innovation on the customs of the Hindoos, and had, besides, taken a principal management in all the munificent measures calculated to annihilate the physical suffering or mental ignorance of his countrymen throughout India. At the age of 22, he was appointed by the government of Bengal the head of the revenue system, known by the name of the salt and opium department; and so conscientiously did he perform the duties of that office, and so beneficially alike to the government and the natives, that when, in 1833 or 1831, (which of them he was not quite certain,) he quitted the employment of the government, he received the highest testimonials from your late lamented representative, the excellent and benevolent Lord William Bentinck, who carnestly pressed on him the rank and dignity of a Rajah, which, however the true nature of the system, and that thousands had in this way been citizen the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the vessel lying in the parties to take them on board the v er, he declined, choosing rather to remain a private citizen, and that thousands had in this way been citizen, and be ranked among his fellow-countrymen, passed, who never appeared before a magistrate a

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OJR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

son, that he had travelled during the previous night from Manchester to Edinburgh, on the top of the coach, (the inside seats being all occupied,) in very unfavorable weather, and had not got to bed after his arrival in the metropolis, till about three in the morning. Under these circumstances, while the absence of the great advocate of emancipation was deeply regretted, the audience could not but be satisfied with the reasons given.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Jeffray ith prayer, and he afterwards shortly addressed to meeting on the present aspect and future prosity of the anti-slavery car

Mr. Ronald Wright then read the report of the Committee for the past year. It contained a very gratifying account of the zeal and activity manifest ed by the Society during the past year; and in re-ference to the present position of the anti-slavery agitation going on in America, embraced a variety rmation of a most encouraging nature, be iducing many arguments why the Society continue its adherence to the old anti-slave ry party in that country. It appeared from the re-port, that Mr. J. A. Collins had received from the funds \$46, in furtherance of the object for which the Society had been instituted, and that a box of ladies' alued at £60, had been transmitted to the Anti-Slavery Fair, held at Boston, while another box is about to be made up for the Anti-Slavery Fair which is shortly to be held in the same town. The reading of the report was followed by extracts of letters received from Mr. Collins, Mrs. Chapman, &c. From the letter of Mr. Collins, it appeared that the new organization in America is far from being in a flourishing condition—that they have no agents in the field, and that their organs were going down for want of support; while the original anti-slavery party are gathering more and more strength, and increasing in activity and useful-

ness.

Mr. Reid moved the adoption of the report, in a very eloquent speech.

Mr. Ebenezer Anderson next shortly addressed the meeting, and moved a committee of ladies for the ensuing year. He referred to the warm and af-fectionate interest which they had taken in Mr. Col-lins, when, a friendless stranger, he was left without the means of rejoining his own country. He urged upon the meeting the necessity of ever keeping be-fere their over the corresponding of the properties. fore their eyes the enormous evils of slavery, in their efforts for its abolition, to avoid all ence to expediency, all consideration of pounds shillings and pence, and never to look upon slavery with feelings of mitigation, but as a system accurs
of Heaven. He spoke of the moral influence their labors in America, of the good which might be effected, even by sending the small lot of ladies' work to the Boston Bazar: and pointed out the immense benefits which might flow from women's exertions, were they to exercise, to the utmost, the influence they possessed in such a struggle as this.

Mr. Logan seconded the nomination of the com-

mittee.
The resolutions having been carried unanimously, the chairman intimated that those wishing to sup-ply articles of dress for the Boston Anti-Slavery Bazar, would have an opportunity of doing so to ladies of the committee.

After prayer by Dr. Willis, the meeting separated.

On Tuesday morning, there was a public breakfast in honor of Mr. Thompson.

A blessing was asked by the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, and thanks was returned by the Rev. Mr. Harvie. After the repast was finished, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Thompson, Mr. Langlands, Mr. W. P. Paton, John Dunlop, Esq., of Edinburgh, and by the Rev. Dr. Ritchie; and the company separated about eleven o'clock, highly pleased. pany separated about eleven o'clock, highly pleased pany separated about eleven o'clock, nignry pieased with this further opportunity of listening to the important and interesting details furnished by Mr. Thompson, in reference to his mission to India, and to the spirit-stirring addresses of the other gentlemen who took part in the proceedings.

In consequence of his being unable to attend the meeting of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, on Monday, he agreed to deliver a lecture in the Trades Hall, on Tuesday, to the members of that Institution. The meeting accordingly took place at two o'clock, when, notwithstanding the inclemency two octoos, when, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a numerous and respectable attendance took place. Mr. Thompson addressed the company with his accustomed eloquence. In the course of his lecture, he referred to the success which had attended the emancipation cause in the West Indies, as an event, under Providence, which purely to invite them to continued execution in both to ought to incite them to continued exertion in behalf of the same cause all over the world. He pointed out the wide field of labor which still lay before them, in the existence of slavery in America, in Cuba, and the Brazils, and in the dreadful fact, that, at this moment, the slave trade prevailed to a greater extent than had before been experienced. For the abolition of such enormities, he inculcated on the Society the importance of using every means in the long catalogue of evils connected with slavery the long catalogue of evils cata take the lower ground of attacking slavery, through the interests of its upholders. The chief inducement to keep up the system, was the idea of profit gained by the employment of the slaves in the cul-ture of the soil; and to this, the Society should hold up the antagonist principle of free labor. On the importance of this point, Mr. T. dwelt at some length, and showed the necessary connection betwixtos: censumption of articles of slave labor, and slavery itself. He then referred to the India question, insisting on the improvement of India, and the production there of all the tropical articles which we required, as the most effectual method of putting an end to the slave-grown produce of America, an Cuba, and the Brazils. Having inculcated an adhe rence to principle, and the cause of truth, in all their movements, Mt. T. alluded to his approaching voyage to India, and promised that any information which he might have it in his power to communicate, in relation to that interesting portion of our dominions, should be cheerfully co municated to the Society; and, in conclusion, committed him-self, and the cause in which he was engaged, to the prayers and sympathies of the ladies of Glasgow.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the Rev. Dr Ritchie suggested that the Ladies' Anti-Slavery ciety should adopt a resolution, expressive of the ciety should adopt a resolution, expressive of their approval of the public conduct of Mr. Thompson, their confidence in his continued zeal and devotion to the cause of emancipation, and appointing him as their accredited agent, in whatever part of the world he might find it his duty to labor.

This suggestion, it appeared, had been previously under the consideration of the ladies; and it was now carried by acclamation, that the committee should be authorized to draw up a resolution, to the effect stated above, and present it to Mr. Thorn before his departure for India.

The meeting then separated.

Mr. Thompson delivered a most eloquent lecture on Tuesday night, in the City Hall, on the dis-tresses of the country, their causes, and their cure,' to a very respectable audience-James Turner, Eso of Thrushgrove, occupied the chair. On the hustings we observed Messrs. W. P. Paton, Murray of Bowling Bay, Dunlop of Brockloch, Rev. Mr. M'Tear, Ronald Wright, John Rodger, Charles M'Ewan, James Hoey, &c. &c. After a suitable introduction by the chairman,

Mr. Thompson rose amidst loud cheers. He commenced by indicating the subject of his di course, which he said would that night be directed to an inquiry into the connection between the present suffering and distresses of the country, the mo rality of the people, and the conduct of the govern-ment. He prefaced the subject of his lecture by alluding to the influence of external objects over the life, education, and conduct of man, and to his power of counteracting these, to a certain extent, by the power of the will. After showing how far men. as individuals and as governments, were responsible for the bringing about of certain circumstances, and for the effect produced thereby, he proceeded to re-fer to the more immediate object of his lecture. He spoke of the poverty of the people, of the nature of human laws, and of the oppressions to which the people of this country were subjected, by the selishness and injuity of their rulers. He then adverted to the causes of the present wide-spread commercial distress, and drew bold and startling pictures of the fearful scenes which had come within his own observation. He charge upon the mal-administration of the people's affairs in Parliament, and the distracted in manneric method allowed. and the disgraceful monopolies which afflicted all classes of producers, the great mass of the wretchedness, immorality and crime, which afflicted the British people. He then alluded to the claims of

ing in Edinburgh, he had found it impossible to the unenfranchised to be represented in the government-to their industry, soberness, courage, skill and many other good qualities-which, he contend ed, fully entitled them to the franchise. He pointed to their good conduct in the past, as a guarantee for their proper management of their rights when actheir proper management of their rights when acceded to them, and, by a host of brilliant and touching appeals, enforced their righteous claims. He concluded, by pointing to universal suffrage and proper representation, in the Commons-House of Parliament, as the grand cure for popular distress, and as the most powerful means for the elevation, increasing and harmone and harmone for the nearly. The level of the property and harmone for the property and the property and harmone for the property and harmone provement, and happiness of the people. The lecture, which occupied about an hour and a half, was applianded throughout, and appeared to give satis-

faction to all present.

At the conclusion, Mr. Charles M'Ewan, on be-

lecture, and to Mr. Turner for his efficient manage-ment as chairman, and the meeting quietly sepa-

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE 'AMERICAN SYSTEM.'

Rare Correspondence of Slave Dealers.

Ab me! what wish can prosper, or what prayer, For merchants rich in cargoes of despair?

BROTHER GARRISON:

This last is an extract from a letter of one who has evidently been largely engaged in trading in slaves and souls of men in Virginia and North Carolina. A large batch of this kind of correspondence, comprising letters, bills of lading, invoices of slaves, &c. has fallen into my hands, which purport to be details of transactions of this kind which took place in 1839-40. Without further comment, give some of the letters, premising, that as these etters have evidently gone astray, and found their see, this notice of them will answer the purpose of an advertisement to their owner, who may, if he please, have them by calling on me at No. 25 Cornhill, Boston.

E. SMITH.

Richmond, Sunday, Sept. 21, 1839.

Messrs. Overly & Sanders: Sirs—I inform you of the prices of negroes, which have declined. They are now selling low—say No. 1 men at 850 dollars, and No. 1 girls 700 dollars. More sell under 700 called No. 1, than 700. Women and children, no sale for them. Not a single buyer of that kind, as there is no southern buyers in this market at this time. Every one has bought his lot, and left this e declined as much as others. I bought a botterday, 16 years old, and likely, weighing 11 nds, at 700. I sold a likely girl, 12 years old I bought a man yester 6 feet high, at 820; one to-day, 24 years old, at 850, black, and sleek as a mole. I think they will be lower in a week than now, as there are no buyers, nor any ey to buy with, nor any persons coming in to buy, the banks will discount for nor man-except for northern drafts.

I think you can get some more drafts discounted on R. & I. Smith, of Baltimore, about the first or second week in Oct. I will see the bank in a few days, and tell them I shall want to pass a bill at 90 days for you. I shall ship Duke's negroes from mays for you. I shall ship Duke's negroes from Baltimore on the 4th of Oct. I have engaged the brig Orleans here to take my negroes, Barnes's and yours from the shore—and to sail at any time I want to go, and I now think I will ship about the 10th of Oct.—will want to go as soon as it will do, as I have rising 100 besides your lot. The brig Tribune will sail from Norfolk on the 10th of October, and that would be a good above to the characteristics. would be a good chance to ship your negroes. I want you to buy nothing but No. I negroes, as you will find plenty of them for sale before you can get money. Don't pay out a dollar for an old negro, unless you get it very low, nor don't buy families, as there is not a single man here to buy such. eral lots have been taken back home, from here which were brought here for sale. Robert Sander here two days. I can not sell the man you left here for more than 600 dollars. I will write to you when to bring your negroes over to ship. I think the first week or second in October I will meet you in Norfolk. When you come, I will go down on the brig Orleans. When she starts, will stop at the largest the Ready. you have to ship, and the kind of negroes, and give me the cost of each. You must put down the price on the shore, as you will have no oppo-want you to put a lot of second rate and of on your friend A. S. Jones, and that will lav him u for the season—as he can't sell them here at thi Davis is not buying a negro-says they are too ere is, that they will be 750 By cash for men and 500 for girls, before money can be got here again. I will write to you in about a week— by freight of 9 slaves, Mr. Cocking will say then when I will ship. Let me hear from

you on receipt of this.
Your ob't serv't, THEO. FREEMAN.

[No. 2.] Halifax, N. C. Nov. 7, 1839.

Mr. Freeman: Sir-I got home last night, from Newbern. I brought three girls with me; two of them were bought before I shipped. I ordered them to stop buying; they cost more than any I have. One cost \$650, the other cost \$625; the one that ight last cost \$487 50-100. Carstarpho went to Onslow, and has not got back. I look for him to-night or to-morrow. I shall send what I have on the 16th. I think I shall be able to buy at 700 or \$750 for men, and girls from 500 to \$550.

You recollect that I told you that Perkins wrote me that a trader was there, paying \$850 for fellows, and says he belongs to a company from Richmond, and you said you did not know who he was; and I told you I wrote to Perkins that if he belonged to Richmond, he would quit paying those prices, and return to Richmond. The man was buying for Mr. Shearman Johnson, of New-Orleans. This man Johnson is or was concerned with Gelersben, last year, and he made them pay for the last two girls that cost 625, \$650. I think he has left, as I could fered to me when I was down, and they will be compelled to sell; but they asked \$750 to 800. I The two negroes whose names are erased. competted to sell; but they asked \$750 to 800. I told them when they came down to what I thought I could afford to pay, I would buy, and not until then. I left instructions with Perkins not to pay more than \$725, unless Mr. Johnson's man came in the market, and if he did, to pay as high could be bill of lading for five negroes, shipped by Mr. Burch after the manifest and bill of lading had been made out. The brig leaves to-day with about one hundred on board.

Very respectfully.

e market, and if he did, to pay as high as he did. The prices below is the cost of the negroes ship-

ped in the brig Orlea	ns.		
		21. Nia Latham	
2. Harom Boyea	825	22. Primus Latham	
3 Madison Arington	800	23. Lewis Latham >29	000
4 John Neville	810	24 Peter Latham	
5. Windsor Williams	8.0	25. Irvin Latham	
6. Henry Lowe, or		26. Rollins Lowe 6	550
Crowel		ne Mil. Carle)	55
7. Abram Perkins	300	28. John Cook	00
8. Harvey Latham		29. Han Perkos 4	100
		on the Balake N	900
		31. Charity Knight 5	
		32. Siah House 5	75
		33 Castle Moorin 5	550

12. Geo. Williams 825 34. Priscilla Folemin 35, Rhody Winly, 775 36, Treasy Girganus 800 37, Harriet Girganus 800 38, H. L. Girganus 821 39, Lila Ellis on Welaon or M'Dan
14. Moses Barnes
15. Punch Perry
16. Mingo Franks 1575 17. Elijah Brishel 625 40 Julia Spine 18. Jacob M Furlin 825 41. Minla Averits 19. Slonum Watson 425 42. Cloney Perkins 20. Nia Pollock 625 43. Mornin Burnets

550

you the price of them. Write and give me the times, for I expect to lear they are hard.
Yours, &c. G. W. BARNES.

P. S. I have written to Messrs. Eaton to-day, by bu

Mr. Theophilus Freeman, N. Orleans.

Halifar, N. C. Nov. 16, 1839.

Mr. Freeman : Dear Sir-I have shipped in the ddison. Prices are as below. No. 1, Caroline Eonis, \$650 2. Silvy Holland, 625 3, Silvy Booth, 4, Maria Pollock, 5, Emeline Pollock, 487 50

[No. 3.]

6, Delia Averit, 475
The two girls that cost 650 and \$625 were bought before I shipped my first. I have a great many negroes offered to me, but I will not pay the prices they ask, for I know they will come down. I have no opposition in market. I will wait until I hear from you, before I buy, and then I can judge what At the conclusion, Mr. Charles M'Ewan, on behalf of the workingmen of Glas gow, presented Mr. Thompson with an address. Mr. Murray also presented him with an address from the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, and a resolution appointing him agent for the Society, to both of which he made appropriate replies. repriate replies.

Thanks were then voted to Mr. Thompson for his write often, as the times are critical, and it depends with the Mr. Thompson for his write often, as the times are critical, and it depends on the prices you get to govern me in buying

Yours, &c.
P. S. I shall go to Tarboro' next week, and sethat the Bank will do, and write you from there.
Mr. Theophilus Freeman, N. Orleans.

Shipped, in good order and condition, by Temple-an & Dickinson, in and upon the brig called the rleans, whereof Hiram Horton is master for the For merchants rich in cargues of despair?
Who drive a loathsome traffic, gauge and span,
And buy the mustes and the bones of man?
'Shall I not visit for these things? saith the Lord.
Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?'

'I bought a boy yesterday, 16 years old, and likely, weighing 110 pounds, at \$700, and I sold a likely girl, 12 years old, at \$500. I bought a man yesterday, 20 years old, 6 feet high, at \$820; one to-day, 24 years old, at \$550, black, and sleek as a mole.'

BROTHER GARRISON.

thers to stand void.

Dated in Richmond, this 27th day of Feb 1840.

HIRAM HORTON.

Richmond, Feb. 29, 1840.
Theophilus Freeman: Dear Sir-Above we hand you a bill of lading for ten negroes, which we hope you will receive safe and in good health.

Very respectfully,
Your ob'r servants,
TEMPLEMAN & DICKINSON.
By W. H. Armstrong.
Accept all our best respects.
T. & D. By W. H. A.

[No. 5.] Halifax, N. C. Jan. 26, 1840. Mr. Freeman : Dear Sir-Enclosed you will find bill of lading for 9 negroes, names and cost be-

No. 1 Joshua Hines, 2 Solomon Jones, 3 Richard Perkins, 4 April Outlaw, 5 Elizabeth Jordan, 6 Judy Parker or Whitaker, 525 7 Rachael Saunders, (cost too high,) 575 8 Isaac or Hiram Canady, ? 1040

9 Henry Canady, 1040
The above were detained in Peterburg, from the day for the South Boys and girls from 10 to 15 have declined as much as others. I bought a boy yesterday, 16 years old, and likely, weighing 110 only to say, I want you to write. You promised to write every week when you left me, and in your write every week when you left me, and in your last letter of the 14th Dec. you said you would write from that time every week, and I have not heard from you since. Instead of every week, I have one letter in three months. Think of me every month,

at least. G. W. BARNES. Yours, &c. Mr. Theophilus Freeman, New-Orleans

Princess Ann, 10th Nov. 1839.

Mr. T. Freeman: Sir-We have sent by Robert

Sanders the following negroes, to be shipped from Norfolk or Richmond: I. Josiah Dearshall, aged 18 years, cost \$600 640

2. Bob Lankford, " 16 "
3. Lucy James, (female) 18 "
4. Levin Bailey, (boy] 12 " The boy Mr. Sanders will sell if he can make

any thing on him, as we don't wish to ship any small boys. We understand by letter received from Mr. Goodwin, stating that a vessel would leave there in a few days; he also stated that negroes were still declining; the prices here are still high, and will remain until they are satisfied that they are down in Richmond and Baltimore. Mr. Sanders will send you a bill of lading.

Please inform us every week.
Yours, OVERLEY & SANDERS. Yours, OVERLEY & SANDERS.
N. B. Mr. Colbourn informs us that he paid 640,

[No. 7.]		
Mr. Theophilus Freeman, To brig Orleans, To freight of 104 slaves at \$20 " 20 " \$10 " 7 bbls. meal, 21 bushels, at 90 cts. " Drayage and bbls.	\$2080 200 18	9
	\$2300	2

\$1000 paid J. W. Beers 180 20 \$2200 100 27

\$2300 27

HIRAM HORTON.

New-Orleans, Nov., 1839.

[No. 8.] Shipped, in good order and condition, by James H

Shipped, in good order and condition, by James H. Burch, in and upon the brig called the Orleans, whereof Hiram Horton is master for the present voyage, and now lying at the port of Richmond, and bound for New-Orleans, five negroes, being marked and numbered as in the margin, to be delivered in good order and condition, at the aforesaid port of New-Orleans, (the danger of the seas, escapes and unavoidable accidents excepted,) unto Mr. Theophilus Freeman, or to his assigns, he or they paying freight for the said negroes, twenty dollars each, with primage and average accustomed.

negroes, twenty dointre each, with printing and average accustomed.

In witness whereof, the master or purser of said brig hath affirmed to three bills of lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated in Richmond, this 27th day of February, 1840. HIRAM HORTON.

[No. 9.]

[No. 9.]

Shipped, in good order and condition, by Robert Sanders, in and upon the brig called the Adelaide, whereof Isaac Card is master for the present voyage, and now lying at the port of Richmond, and bound for New-Orleans -to say; five slaves, (all unavoidable eccidents excepted, such as death, desertion, &c.) being marked and numbered as in the margin, to be delivered in the like good order and condition, at the aforesaid port of New-Orleans, (the danger of the seas only excepted,) unto Mr. Theophilus Freeman, or to his assigns, he or they paying freight for the said slaves, ninety dollars for the five, with primage and average accustomed average accustomed

average accustomed

For witness whereof, the master or purser of said
brig bath affirmed to three bills of lading, all of this
tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void. Dated in Richmond, this 12th day of Nov., 1839.

Shipped you in good order, on the Adelaide, or 18. Jacob M Furlin 825 41. Minla Averits 825 41. Minla Averits 825 42. Cloney Perkins 920. Nia Pollock 625 43. Mornin Burnets 1 will write to you again when I ship, and you the price of them. Write and give me the price of them. Write and give me

The brig went to sea on the 17th. There are good many negroes offering on the shore, and no buyers, consequently I think they will get down to what is right. Let us hear from you. ROBERT SANDERS. [No. 10.]

[No. 10.]

Mr. rerman: Sir—I received your letter on the subject the negroes. As my Sam has gone up the Amass to look at Mr. Kent's negroes, I can't determe until he returns, whether I will purchase or not t all events, I am not prepared to give over 9 and Negroes must come down, in proportion to eventhing else, and must be much lower another year. You can, in the mean time, advise me whethin the negroes you expected have arrived, and athat you can afford to let them go at.

Your ob't, serv't.,

(Thwriter taking more pains to write elegantly

[No. 11.] Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1840.

De Sir-Yours of the 10th inst. enclosing check on the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, for five thousand dolls, was received two days ago. We regret you d not send us a check on Baltimore, as Philadelpa funds are at a discount of one per cent. making loss to you of \$50. Our two acceptances for you've of \$2500 each, were due to-day, and are

than fibly, in his signature, we cannot decypher it.]

te are, in some degree, at a loss how or in what maner to construe the general tenor of your letter. Bunust think you have, in some manner, miscon-Burnust think you have, in some manner, misconstead Messrs. Overley & Sanders as regards the thie drafts of \$2000 each. They were drawn to met two drafts drawn by them on us, and endorsed byyou—one for \$4000, discounted in Richmond—as another of \$3000, discounted at Norfolk. These apants were laid out in negroes, and shipped to God, we protest against laws, Constitutions or companies were laid out in negroes, and shipped to go the control of the contro difts were used, and left them to be used for the prose above named; we therefore think you must live misunderstood Messrs. Overley & Sanders. They could not have intended to say that those taffs were for our accommodation. We hope, thereske very much to let your drafts go back, and under present circumstances, we could not accept them at so short a date, as it would, with our other engagements, be out of our power to meet them at maturity. Were we not already considerably in advance to Messrs. O. & Sanders for acceptances which we have taken up, we might possibly be able to protect year drafts; but at present we cannot. We have witten to Messrs. O. & S. to come up, (or one of tem.) and we expect either one or the other here te last of this or the first of next week. When we have an interview, we will write you again. We rould not willingly do or smy anything that is inended or calculated to shake your confidence in these greatlenges. So far as we have had anything the segment of the shake your confidence in the shake rould not willingly do or say anything that is the ended or calculated to shake your confidence in hose gentlemen. So far as we have had anything of do with them, they have been prompt and corect. We believe them to be gentlemen of the stacle be the cicrical order—the sectarian organizations integrity, and we have not the least doubt cct. We believe them to be gentlemen of the strictest integrity, and we have not the least doubt but that they will fulfil their obligations with fidelity; and so far as we can aid them by our name or interest, it is at their service or command; but uninterest, it is at their service or command; but under the present state of our money market, we fear to take upon cursolves more resconsibilities as it. der the present state of our money market, we lear to take upon ourselves more responsibilities, as it might possibly injure them as well as ourselves. They are now purchasing, and have a lot on hand, which no doubt will be shipped in a short time. What number we have not learned. They got \$3000 what time since upon a short time since upon you upon receipt of this.
Yours respectfully,
R. & I. SMITH. a short time since upon our paper. Let us hear from

P. S. You named in your letter that our House was not known in New-Orleans, and therefore could not use a draft on us. We will still remark, that if

our name is any service, it is at your cammand, either in New-Orleans or Richmond-the latter either in New-Orleans or Kichinona-place, you can always use us to advantage. R. & I. S.

Mr. Theophilus Freeman, New-Orleans.

[No. 12.]

Shipped, in good order and condition, by George W. Barnes, on board the ship called the Caledonia Brander, whereof D. W. Sherry is master for the Brander, whereof D. W. Sherry is master for the present voyage, now lying at the port of Petersburg, nod bound for New-Orleans, nine slaves, being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like order and condition, at the aforesaid port of New-Orleans, (the dangers of the seas, deaths and escapes, only excepted,) unto Mr. Theophilus Freeman, or to his assigns, he or they paying freight for the said, at the rate of twenty dollars per head, without primage and average accustomed.

In witness whereof, the master or purser of said tessel hath affirmed to three bills of lading, all of this tonor and date, one of which being accomplished, the

Dated in Petersburg, the 22d day of January, 1840.

D. W. SHERRY.

[In the margin of the bills of lading is a schedule, entaining the names of the slaves, with their sex, color, age, and height, in true mercantile exactness,

which we cannot conveniently copy.] · [No. 13.]

New-Orleans, Nov. 14, 1839. Received of Mr. T. Freeman, three hundred and seventy-four dollars, in full for passage of his slaves on board brig'ne Solomon Saltis, from Baltimore.

Per G. E. Beuford, FRANCIS P. BECK

Seventh Annual Meeting of the R. I. State Auti-Slavery Society.

The seventh annual meeting of the R. I. State
Anti-Slavery Society commenced on Wednesday,
the 16th of November, 1842, at the Town House in
Providence. At about 11 o'clock, A. M., the meeting was called to order by the President, Peleg
Clarke of Coventry.

An opportunity was then given for prayer or othor evercise. Mr. Jewett then read the third chapter

Assistant

Chairman, with some appropriate remarks.

An opportunity was taken great the first chapter of Micah. James Monroe was elected Assistant Secretary. A portion of the proceedings of the last Wm. Thomas, Esq. offered the following resoluannual meeting was then read, and also the Consti-tution of the Society.

Parker Pillsbury then gave an interesting ac-

count of his labors in the State, during the last

On motion, the following gentlemen were ape officers for the pointed a com ing year, viz: Asa Fairbanks, Caleb Kelton, Wm. Aplin and Thomas Davis.

The following persons were appointed a Commitviz: Parker Pillsbury, C. L. Reon Finance, viz:

Adjourned to half-past one o'clock.

The following persons were appointed a Business Committee, viz: Thomas Davis, Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, Martin Cheney, Martha Brown, Amaransy Paine, James Boyle.

Called to order at half-past I.

The resolutions which follow, were discussed by
James Boyle, Wendell Phillips, Peleg Clarke, N. P. James Boyle, Wendell Phillips, Peleg Clarke, N. P. Rogers, and Martin Cheney, when the Society adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, in the evening. EVENING.

A large audience assembled, and listened with great interest, to eloquent addresses from Wendell Phillips and Charles L. Remond, after which, the

THURSDAY MORNING.
Called to order at 10 o'clock.

A portion of the scriptures was read and prayer fered.

The following, by Willam Thomas, in reference to our greatly beloved co-worker in the cause of human rights, deacon William P. Ripley, was unani-The Committee on officers reported the following

list, which were elected, viz: John Brown, E. Greenwich; Alfred Niger, Providence; John Hali, Wickford; Charles Perry, West-pression, and which, during the past week, was itself erly; Caleb Kelton, Coventry; Jeremiah Smith, Smithfield; Geo. L. Adams, Fiskville; Philip Wil-

bour, Little-Co Wilmarth.

Auditor-Geo. L. Clarke. Executive Committee-Martin Cheney, Wm. Chace, A. R. Janes, Asa Fairbanks, Ransom Parker, Samuel W. Wheeler, John L. Clark, Frances Aplin, George L. Clarke, Daniel Mitchell, Wm. Adams, Susan Sissan Legal, T. Sis Erecutive Committee-- Martin Cheney, Wm. Chace,

EVENING.

Met at 7 o'clock.
The house was again well filled, and addressed by James Monroe of Connecticut, an agent of the American Society, Wendell Phillips of Boston, and Charles L. Remond of Salem, after which, the Society adjourned to Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Met according to adjournment.

The resolutions before the meeting were still further discussed by Messrs. Tanner, Phillips, Rogers, Foster, Davis, Monroe and others. At this stage of the proceedings, Martin Cheney rose and resigned his office as a member of the Executive Committee, and withdrew from the Society.

Adjourned to meet at half-past 1 o'olock, P. M. Met according to adjournment.

AFTERNOON. Met according to adjournment. After some further discussion upon the various resolutions before the meeting, the Society adjourned

The following resolutions were passed during the sion, viz:

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with the suffering of our brother in bonds, Geo Latimer-that we recognize the violation of humanity and justice in his person, as the violatian of our own rights as well as his—that it reveals more palpably than ever the ye. Mr. Overley was here some time before the diffs were used, and left them to be used for the

you have not drawn on us as you contembrate wery true heart.

Resolved, That the decision of the United States ated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated, that you will not do so, as we should dis-hated the your drafts go back, and under without warrant—the submission of the States in

cal, in the land.

The following resolutions were discussed during

1. Resolved, That slavery is the cement of this Inion—that the slaveholders of this nation value this Union only as its general government; its national legislature, its supreme judiciary, its foreign diplomacy, its army, its may and treasury, are employed to sustain and perpetuate their atrocious and piratical warfare upon all the rights of millions of human beings.

2. Resolved, That the slaveholding states of this

nation are so many elements of darkness, of pauper-ism, of extravagance, of moral and political corruption, and of decay, in this government—and there-fore, they must ever be an enormous drawback upon the strength, wealth, prosperity-the morals and the labor of the North.

3. Resolved, That whoever contributes voluntari-

4. Resolved, That wheeler contributes to the perpetuity of this government, contributes to the perpetuity of slavery.

4. Resolved, therefore, That the interests and honor of our native land, humanity, justice and duty to God, the progress and welfare of our race, demand the dissolution of the American Union. 5. Resolved, That no sect, church, corporation or adividual, can justly claim the character of Chris-

tian, while they hold fellowship with American slavery, apologize for it, or are indifferent to the wrongs inflicted upon the millions of our plundered brethren and sisters in bonds. 6. Resolved, That those professed abolitionists who hold connexion with slaveholding or pro-slavery churches, hear and sustain pro-slavery or 'dumb

ministers, belie their own professions and be-the slave into the hands of his worst enemies. Resolved, That the right of unrestricted speech is the birthright inheritance of every human being, and cannot be abridged by individuals, or by any bodies of men, without heing fatal to all true lib-

ty. 8. Resolved, That the imprisonment of Thom as Parnel Beach, in the felon's jail at Newburyport, for exercising the right of speech in a meeting-house during hours of worship, without the consent of the minister or the meeting, is a tyrant invasion of the right of every human being, and ough to be protested against by every friend of liberty. LUCINDA WILMARTH, Secretary.

Providence, R. I. Nov. 21, 1842.

Freedom in Plymonth. Pursuant to notice, a large number of the citizens of Plymouth assembled in the town hall, to take into

ions, which were sustained by the mover, in a short, but very able and interesting speech:

Resolved, That the use of the Commonwealth's jail, in the county of Suffolk, for the confinement of George Latimer, not charged with any offence— which use, not being authorized by law, not even by the order of any court, is an outrage upon our property, our principles of liberty, and our sensibilities

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to memorialise the Legislature to take measures to pre-vent such abuse in future—and that all State officers be enjoined not to aid in the arrest or confinement of persons alleged to be slaves.

The resolutions were also spoken to by Captain J Russell, Mr. George W. Briggs, Col. Davis, Mr. Knapp, Captain J. Allen, Mr. James Spooner, and

Resolved, That, protesting as we do against the right of one man to hold another in bondage, this meeting heard with deep thankfulness of the deliverance of George Latimer; and that we render our warmest acknowledgments to those who have aided Society adjourned to Thursday morning, at ten in procuring it, for their zeal in the holy work.

mously adopted: Resolved, That in view of our assembling, prompted by love of liberty, by our sympathies, by our religious sensibilities, we recall with deep emo-President—Peleg Clarke of Coventry.

Vice Presidents—Jethro F. Mitchell, Middletown;

set free. mithfield; Geo. L. Adams, Fiskville; Philip Wilour, Little-Compton.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Lucinda
Vilnarth.

Treasurer—Martin Robinson.

Joseph Colshman, were chosen to draft a
memorial, to be presented to the next Legislature, which committee are to report at a future meeting.

George L. Clarke, Daniel Mitchell, Wm. Adams, Susan Sisson, Joseph T. Sisson, Amaransy Paine. The two following persons were afterwards, by rote of the Society, added to the Executive Committee, viz: Lydia F. Ashley and Wm. Aplin.

The Finance Committee were appointed to receive subscribers and pledges.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

After a few moments of silence, the discussion on the resolutions before the meeting were resumed and continued until dark, when it was voted to adjourn until 7 o'clock in the evening.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1842.

TA REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN NORTHERN LIBERTY AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY IS ESSENTIAL TO faby-and is t THE ABOLITION OF THE ONE, AND THE PRESERVA that the people and cture this de-unted that every TION OF THE OTHER.

New-England Jesuitism.

Of all the displays of the spirit of Jesuitism-of which we have enough in this Pope-renouncing land, that would have done no discredit to St. Omeo. in its palmiest days,—commend us to the following gem from the New-England Puritan—the organ of the predominant sect of New England. It c the hypocrisy, the hardness of heart, the service the cant which have ever been considered the do tinguishing mark of the Jesuit, whother Catholic a Protestant, in a manner as beautiful as it is remarks

ble. Read it attentively. LATIMER, THE SLAYE. George Latimer, said to the slave of James B. Gray, of Virginia, is still in jin this city, awaiting the decision of the Court, which Mr Justice Story is the presiding Judge, by the question whether he is to be delivered up, un the laws of the United States, to his master. Togetton is one on which subtle continue. question is one on which public vided; some holding that the la livery of fugitive slaves are contrary to the humanity, and to the law of God; and fore, the laws of this country are, in this ly wrong, and ought to be disobeyed. less sympathy with the common feelings and no less regard to the will of God trample upon the laws of the country, a principle, which, if carried out into sults, will work greater evils in society sults, will work greater evils in society than the ships of runaway slaves, who should be given their masters. In short, the question resolves into another, which is this: Shall public law spected, or shall it be violated? The laws, as now stand, may be a hardship to individual those hardships greater than the communusuffer by a state of universal anarchy? Tive, presented by the case, is a choice of control which must be borne. The feelings of nucry out against the abountantions of slavery; christian world is opposed to the system; tone of denunciation is becoming louder trumpet-tongued; and yet, it admits of whether even this gigantic evil can be vic illegally abated, without introducing oth still greater magnitude. It is morally certain, that the Constitut tone of denunciation

United States could never have been adopted, as that these States could never have been adopted, as that these States could never have been being States, if the existence of slavery in the South had as been recognized, and the delivery of fugitives in by the free States had not been authorized and quired by public law. It is also unorally certan, these States cannot continue to be United States, cept on the same conditions. The case of Lain therefore, may involve, in its remote consequent that grave question, whether this Union shall be served or abandoned. Is it worse for a few slave a few hundred, or even a few thousand slaves, to first the pains of slavery, unjust and terrible as to firen truly are, than for 18,000,000 of people to thrown justs a state of the other spaces have the proper to the pains of sheater a proche to thrown justs a state of the other spaces have the control of the other spaces have the control of the other spaces and the other spaces are the control of the other spaces and the other spaces are the other spaces are the other spaces and the other spaces are the other spaces been recognized, and the delivery of fug thrown into a state of absolute anarchy. the restraints of law, and every man left to which is right in his own eyes? If humanly out against slavery, it cries out, with a ve out against savery, it criss out, with a 'mighty thunderings,' against such a cond things. Each side of the alternative involves crious consequences; but it seems to us, evils in the one case so far overbalance these other, that no prudent and wise man can which side to select.

We hold that the remedy of the incidents slavery, which are involved in the case of

slavery, which are involved in the case of La stavery, which are involved in the case of Linner ought to be, and can be, and should be brought but legally and constitutionally. We go for all joines reforms; but we go for them in the proper safe areay. We had rather calmiy and patiently selectively which we have, 'than fly to others which we know not of, except that they are worse it present. Let public law be sustained, till it constitutionally modified or repealed; and it only proper manner, the relief of the slaves of society be secured.

Here, in the first place, observe the craft w which the issue is changed from the point whether human law which contradicts a divine law, can rightfully obeyed, to the one whether 'the laws the country' (which being without qualification, me laws, not contrary to God's law,) are to be tree upon! And then note the art with which the tion of the reader is diverted from the real issue, 2 his passions aroused, and his fears excited, by the timation that obeying God rather than man wo produce a state of universal anarchy! Person no less sympathy with the common feelings of b nanity, (') and no less regard to the laws of God' than those that believe they should hearken to rather than unto men, deem, it seems, that the ing out in practice of this principle of the aposis would work greater evils in society than the han were who should be given up their master.' Truly, the devout editor de triple crown-for he is not merely infallible, wiser than the Almighty bimself! Obedience Most High will produce universal anarchythe devil is to be obeyed until it shall be safe to shake off our allegiance to him. It is prudent, indend, so t serve God as not to offend the devil, and jud to provide against possible contingencies witty infidel took off his hat to the statue of Junta in St, Peter's at Rome, and begged him to remember if he should ever get up again in the world, that was civil to him in his adversity. But then those who are thus wise in their generation, are pr by an authority which the Puritan would not date deny in words, not to be ' the children of light'

But then slavery is an 'evil,' it seems! 0

ne against the abominations of which the fe

of human nature cry out.' Here is the seas cant sprinkled upon the contents of the cauldren make it ' slab and good.' The feelings of humbs ture happily do cry out against the abomin slavery-but not those of sectarian nature, which opposed to the system! Does not this editor knot this system has been justified from the Bible, 213 very well-head of his theology, by the ve Rabbi of Andover? And, moreover, that steeped to the very lips in these very about are welcomed to the pulpits and comm almost all the churches of his denom England? And that the A. B. C. F. M .- the P conspiracy for inflicting this baby-stealing. whipping, Bible-robbing Christianity upon fending heathen-have, within 1 fused to close the treasury of the Lord, (as tain it to be,) to the price of their brother's blo he do not know all this, he is very unfit for t tion he occupies. If he do, what language equately describe the supendous auducity falsehood? But great as the evil is, and o it as is the whole christian world-still, it is doubtful whether 'even this gigantic e violently and illegally abated, without other evils of still greater magnitude. another instance of that art which has name from the Society of Jesus, but is by confined to it, of hinting a slauder, and l libel. Who has ever proposed abating this lently and illegally?' If the editor of the knows whereof he affirms, let him produ dence. Unless he does, and that quickly, look for the penalties annexed to the breach commandment which forbids a man to bear ness against his neighbor. We trust, he the editor is consistent enough to condemn, a the violent and illegal measures which our a and those who came to their assistance, em free themselves from the political slavery imp submission to a two-penny tax on tea, glass painters' colors.

The next paragraph, however, is perhaps a specimen as can be found, of the base of pusses current with many in this commun ling Christianity, but which those who may or atter it, may be assured will never buy entrance into heaven. It contains an admi

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It's but just, how up of this remark ly spirit. 'Y with the air of ly submit to that we kno than the pres in, (for revere traced fingers could cle,) can sit in his e with the run of the nomination, secure, of all the rights he ned head co tiently submit to the Wenderful self-sac daty! Truly, he di wittily bestowed ye of an amateur mar amateur mart nce of a man's nost strongly sy when somewh estion as to y adviser, " w

God, replied, and that I am quite read what I can truly say of God! But this hitter jest. This m religion of much compassion s-prison, the l frog-shop, will ris there in the day of later wheat a hell of in the day o dation are not ust in such r

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Senat me men are hast be accounted the Worcester Spy ter a satisfactory of a satisfactory ex ts had against ked at this anti inging about a boked so strange from the tone of the tone of C cerned; but that he is ever 'a great m wa detect that the ch leave matte We doubt whether fles from Dec. 183 satisfied of it

ohn Milton int of the exp ort, made by an e on a certain d to this effectlimits of South en arrested he ted, he shall be governments o

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2, 1842, NORTHERN ENTIAL TO PRESERVA.

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mps of iron, but happily with sixta man, woman and child, living, or a dying sacrifice to that if these due offerthuse who claim the heredin this part of his liturgy, will the common idol. And, thereedier infers that it is better dian he might have said,) he pains of slavery, unjust and y are, (not always, it seems, or than that the Divinity of the consequences of this godless a non-cool of people being thrown 'miy, it may be said of this editor's he small-pox, and yet his conclua palarons than some who keep stever may be thought of his great mass of almost every reand as the Demon in Frankestein was barch receives it into her bosom,

cordiency is the rule of the religious as a political world. And hadly off should the world world half so desperately emigraps world. The idea of absolute alumna soul has no reality to its memexcept as a means of exciting the selfish the victims of their dreadful orgies called dgum. They do not know that the but a sorry price for a single soul. merstand that the freedom of the youth om being the essential atmosphere of with more than all the Constitutions t men ever invented. They have no hin man. They weigh against evils flowing from the breach of God's which their selfish fears can conjure that no prodent and wise man can ade to select.' And this concentrated elfelness, which takes under its protectey kind of violence, murder, theft and the robbery of men of their bodies, and the solemn ereed and confession of of them) the murder of their soulsthe face to baptize, in the name of the s Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and to stian religion ! And this religion they edence to ask the Pagan world to receive ge for their own more humane superstihappy for the world that they have met senal discomfiture in their sectorian propa-

emarkable article is conceived in a very wair of Latiner at the stake, calmly and dmit movils which we have, than fly to the present. That is, this reverend genreverend we are sure he must be-no head could have composed, no unconseos reald have written so edifying an artiin his easy-chair, drawing a fat salary, of the nulpits and the larders of his desecure, in the possession of a white face. ights he cares about, and 'culmly and paved years ago upon a Boston clergyman, dur martyr! This is, indeed, a pleasant I can's going to the stake by attorney! ingly sympathize with the young convert, omewhat posed by the application of the in as to his spiritual condition, by his er, 'whether he were so perfectly redivine will that he should be willing d to all eternity, if such were the will of d, after some hesitation, 'I am not sure me ready for that, yet, but I'll tell you rely say, I feel perfectly resigned to see to all eternity, should such be the will this is too serious a matter even for a This man is the creature and the victimgen of New-England-and he deserves as passion as reprobation. But, truly, the on, the brothel, the gaming-house and the rise up against such religionists as he day of judgment, and condemn them. thell of spiritual darkness and of moral are not they even now plunged, who put much religious guides!-E. Q.

Senator Preston's Letter.

ten are easily satisfied. Of this number counted our esteemed friend, the editor of ster Spy-since he thinks Mr. Preston's letary explanation of the matter the aboliagainst him. We fear that he must have his anti-slavery matter through his whig and that, too, in the perturbed atmosphere about a well-contested election, when it strangely to him. We shrewdly suspect, he of Governor Davis's letter, that he was so sore of its proving satisfactory to all conbut that he thought that the instinct, which great matter of the abolitionists, would matters werse than they were before. whether it would have remained on his ice, 1830, till Sept. 1842, if he had been as fiel of its sufficiency as his worthy neigh-Milton Earle seems to be. What is the the explanation? An uncontradicted rethe an ear-witness, has been rife for years, teriain day Senator Preston delivered himeffect- If an abolitionist be found within of South Carolina, he shall be arrested, and ested he shall be tried, and if he be conshall be hanged, and the interference of all thents on earth, including this great genernt, shall not save him from a felon's This was the substance of what he was rehave said. It will be seen that it stated in what he himself admits he did say. The point it as exculpating himself and his State from For brutal ruffianism, is the circumstance of laying been passed on the subject, and ander it was to be had preliminary to the This point, as far as we recollect, was nev-

by the abolitionists, but regarded as a

natoricus to all acquainted with special aggravation of the threatened outrage. Their i the been thrust down from the complaint against Mr. Preston, and of the State of States, and an image, great and which he was the mouth-piece, was, that they had made a law, punishing with death, a perfectly lawful Prancis Jackson and William Bassett were appointed as ridiculous as the money het, which is chiefly net, which every citizen of the U. S., under the Con-President and Vice-President, H. I. Bowditch and M. in his stead, which is chear, stitution thereof, has a perfect right to do-and then W. Chapman Secretaries, with a business committee that he, from his plece in the Senate, which he held of five, consisting of C. L. Remond, J. T. Raymond, pure of 1700, but to pure? It only through an oath to support the Constitution, J. M. Spear, and Henry W. Williams. [Here enter declared that the interference of the government of the delegation from Essax County, consisting of the U.S., created for that very purpose, should be of hundreds, we know not exactly how many, singing the U.S., created for that very purpose, should be a not avail to protect its citizens in the possession of their rights. Mr. Preston does not seem to know lines suited to the occasion. They were received by that Lynch law may be authenticated by all the forms of legislation, and yet be none the less Lynch law—Douglass, who were received with three cheers. that there is no tyranny like that which is exercised that there is no tyranny like that which is exercised under the forms of law. What was the offence that tion to the friends present, to each spend a few days under the forms of law. What was the breather from the Senator from in speeding on the petition for Legislative action over several years since, sent a number of publications on the subject of slavery to Charleston, addressed, in all flict, so might this petition rouse Massachusetts to the eases, to masters or whites, in no instance to slaves or work now before her. We are few (said Dr. B.) but Id be broken in pieces. For even to free persons of color, through the mail. These publications contained nothing more incendiary than is to be found in the Declaration of American Inde-15,000,000 of people being in rown is to be found in the Declaration of American Independence and in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and yet which is right in ally, it may be said of this editor's employ the public mail for the transmission of these truths, should be found within S C., he shall be arrested and tried, and if convicted, hanged, in spite of known) nominated Joshua Leavitt. He was voted get of taking it. But this is the of New-England! This editor is clusive. There has been no perversion of his lunar editors of religious papers guage on the part of abolitionists. They have never voice (unknown) nominated Nathaniel Colver for the attributed anything worse to him than he here avows.

We do not wonder that Governor Davis permitted this communication to sleep on his files for nearly three named. A gentleman, (unknown) said he had no years-and that his 'much esteemed friend, Mr. Ab. objection to women's acting in anti-slavery meetings bott Lawrance, should have been equally discreet in himself, but thought it was not calculated to advance and a religion. The laws of God are patience is due, or not, according had sagacity enough to see that this excuse was but our meeting in the customary way, or we should have voted that one-sixth kindest thing they could do towards Mr. Preston was kindest thing they could do towards Mr. Preston was build be made heasts of burden, desert improvement, and of all hope to many nothing on the subject. Mr. Preston certainly did not evince a very high opinion of the memory, to say nothing of the understandings, of his distinguished friends, when he had the amazing effrontery to say that 'the history of S. C. is not suilled by a single act of popular violence!' And this within three or four years of the time when a mob of the same he spoke, and not because he had any prejudices of his own to gratify. Wm. Bassett took the vote, and announced that it went against Mr. Colver. This was doubted. A count was had, by which it appeared that 53 were for Mr. Colver's election, and 78 rejected him. Thereupon Caroline Weston was nominated, a vote had, an election announced, doubt-nominated, a vote had, an election announced, doubt-nominated, a vote had, an election announced, doubt-nominated, a vote had, an election announced, doubt-nominated has a count was had, by which it appeared that 53 were for Mr. Colver's election, and 78 rejected him. Thereupon Caroline Weston was nominated, a vote had, an election announced, doubt-nominated has a count was had, by which it appeared that 53 were for Mr. Colver's election, and 78 rejected him. chief citizens of Charleston committed a felony, (a ed, and confirmed by a count; which showed 119 for capital one, we believe,) in the public streets, by Miss Weston's election to against it. Mr. Colver breaking open the mail and stealing or destroying its contents! That this crime was afterwards justified by the post-master general, and even virtually made us to retire would be kept out; as that was not the lawful by age of Congress.

stands, revised and corrected by the author, is the most open proclamation of nullification that we re-It was fortunate for Governor Davis and his colleague, the defenders of the Constitution, that they did not spirit that refused to appoint on the business commithappen to hear it at the time—for we do not see how they could have avoided following it up by a motion those of any other man that Latimer stood free on the The Constitution of the U. S. was destroyed when he ed to speak, but Mr. Leavitt kept the floor.] He was an act protected by that Constitution a capital felony, On the same principle, any other act, however innocent or laudable in itself, and however guarded by the fused a place upon its business committee. That in-Sence by any of the States, and thus all the security of personal rights, for which the Constitution was formed, be destroyed. What would Senator Preston have said had Mr. Webster or Mr. Davis declared from his place, that if a slaveholder should bring a slave within the limits of Massachusetts, he should be deemed a man-stealer, and if convicted, should be put to death, in spite of the interference of the general Mr. Leavitt said he would give away for Dr. Bowgovernment? We may be sure we should have heard ditch.] omething more on the subject from southern Senators than we did on the occasion in question, from cold to what he expected. He had expected all its northern ones. And yet such a threat would be no action would turn upon the point for which the meetwhit more outrageous than Mr. Preston's-nor at all ing was summoned. He had expected to meet a nonore a violation of the Constitution.

the Constitution, excited so little attention at the of having any credit for it. He did hope that all diftime, either in the Senate or out of it. So used had ferences of opinion might be forgotten in the prosecuthe people of the North become to these violations of tion of this important business which had called u the Constitution, on the part of their southern mas- together. Those who were dissatisfied could retire. ters, that this simple statement of the fact fell un- Edwin Thompson called for the reading of the call. herded upon their ears. It had become so well un- He wanted all to go on together, irrespective of new derstood that the Constitution was but a play-thing for organization or old organization-this meeting was our southern brethren, which they were to break at neither. A voice (unknown) said it was in fact calltheir pleasure, while it was a solemn compact which ed by old organizationists we were religiously to observe, that the bare enunciation of the fact excited no general surprise. The Union has been long ago dissolved for us. There is milescrifice! Astonishing devotion to no Constitution for the North. There is an arrange- not lawful to do good on the Sabbath day? (Hisses. s, be deserves the appellation which was ments, to be sure, by which we agree to be their slave-catchers, and to help them put down servile insurrections, and in return, enjoy the privilege of supplying them with merchandize for nothing; but there is no reciprocal benefit accruing to us, except the wholesale exercise of the slave-chase and the salutary depletion of our pockets. The Constitution has long to be there—but it's secular business. There's received as many stabs as Cæsar did at the hands of the southern conspirators.

The laws of the Southern States, imprisoning North

ern freemen, who are entitled to all the rights of citizenship under the Constitution, and selling them in default of payment of jail-fees,-the laws of the United States treating in like manner free citizens in the District of Columbia,-the extension of slavery over territories not within the limits of the original contracting States,-the denial of the right of petition,and multitudinous other blows aimed at the Constitution, if they have not absolutely mardered it, have at least paralyzed that side of it which belongs to us .-These are things to be seriously considered by those who profess to reverence the Constitution, and to depricate nullification. We do not profess to do either. We hope to live to see the time when the Constitution will be regarded, as it is, as the greatest curse men carnestly engaged in a peaceable crusade for its that was ever inflicted upon the country, and to see destruction, unless the element of slavery can be first utterly purged from it, and from all the Constitutions them. which are subsidary to it. We can assure those who Mr. Remond stated his objections to rest on the its dissolution, that there are thousands, who are fast anti-slavery secular when it presented itself on the free States, who are seriously applying themselves to from this meeting on account of its partizan characcalculate the value of the Union. These, too, are no ler. blusterers nor bullies, who would set up a bug-bear to A voice (unknown) moved that the place of Mo scare their neighbors with, and yet are frightened to Leavitt on the business committee be filled. death at it themselves when they find that it may be Stephen S. Foster. I regret that there should have a living thing, -but earnest, deliberate, cautious men, arisen anything to distract our attention from the obthat this was one of those explanations who love tranquility much, but love freedom more, ject we have in view at this meeting. It is an object and who will not forever consent to be the slaves of great enough to lead us to lay aside every feeling of a slaves .- E. Q.

For the history of Dwarkanath Tagore, the dis- been brought in. The fact that Nathaniel Colver is tinguished Hindoo with whom Mr. Thompson has here, is proof enough in itself that he has repented .gone to India, see first page. We are mistaken if this [Mr. Colver, from the platform. It's not, sir !] I care visit of Mr. Thompson a does not effect a great not what he says about it. I make up my estimate of change in East Indian politics. It is said that he is to men by their actions, and he's here this morning with be prime minister to the Rajah of Sattara. Howev- us, and that's a good action, and proves him repentant. er this may be, we have that acquaintance with his (no! no! from Mr. Colver.) I wait to have what he high principles and disinterestedness which enables says proved by his actions. But some have another us to confide in his constancy to the cause he advo- reason than his past course. They do not think a cates, and assures us that all the broad prospects of man fit to be trusted with the interests of the cause of personal agrandizement which lie open before him, humanity, who esteems the Sabbath more than the will never tempt him to forget the high duties to the human race for which his transcendentabilities so eminently qualify him.—m. w. c.

Lord Jesus Christ for healing on the Sabbath day, for inently qualify him .- m. w. c.

The Committee on the Fair gratefully acknowlegde the receipt of \$25 00 and a valuable box of answer the fulfilment of their request.

Reported for the Liberator. The Meeting of Freemen.

Dr. Bowditch having called the meeting to order,

every hill and valley of the State; and as the Fiery

lawful by act of Congress, does not in any wise take it out of the catagory of acts of popular violence.

This famous threat of Senator Preston, as it now in the catagory of acts of Senator Preston, as it now in the catagory of acts of Senator Preston, as it now in the catagory of acts of Senator Preston, as it now in the catagory of acts of Senator Preston, as it now in the catagory of acts of Senator Preston, as it now in the catagory of acts of Senator Preston, as it now in the catagory of acts of Senator Preston, as it now in the catagory of acts of Senator Preston, as it now in the catagory of acts of Senator Preston, as it now in the catagory of acts of Senator Preston, as it now in the catagory of acts of popular violence.

member to have heard made on the floor of Congress. count of Miss Weston's election, for he had voted for the immediate expulsion of him that uttered it. platform with them (no, no.) [Mr. Marjaram attempt an act protected by that Constitution a capital felony.

The fact was sufficient. The man who had done as and that it would execute those laws in defiance of it. much as any other man to promote the object which had summened together this meeting, had been reprovisions of the Constitution, may be made a capital dignity had been cast upon him, for the gratification of an old grudge; (no! no! from the meeting) I say it was for the gratification of an old grudge; (no! no!) The meeting may cry no all day; you are welcome to do so, but I repeat, it was for the gratification of an old grudge. No other reason could be given.

[Dr. Bowditch here sprung upon the platform. Mr. Bassett reminded him that Mr. Leavitt had the floor.

Dr. Bowditch said that the meeting was small and ble band of united hearts. Now he was bowed down It is an observable fact, that this public proclama- with shame. He cared not who had labored. What on of the repeal of the Union and the abrogation of he had done had been done without the slightest idea

not to attend the meeting in Faneuil Hall Mr. Colver said that he had read the request of Lat-

imer for prayers, and had prayed in compliance with with our brother Latimer, and in the objects of the Fancuil Hall meeting. But it was called on the Sab bath, and I said to my people, I long to be there-I no law of necessity which calls for it. I know not why it might not have been called on any other evening as well. The Editor of the Liberator chose t be very severe last week upon my course. Whether he was acquainted or not with the facts which I have stated, I will not take it upon me to say.

Here Mr. Foster attempted to speak, but Mr. Leav-itt said that he still had the floor, and had only yieldad it to the gentleman who had just spoken. He moved the reconsideration of the vote rejecting Mr. Colver. If the meeting will do that, I shall consider that it disclaims the partisan and personal character which some seem disposed to give it.

Mr. Phillips asked permission of Mr. Leavitt to speak a word or two. Whereupon the latter gave way, and Mr. Phillips said-I was not here at the of the meeting, and I am surprised that it is left till this late moment to be said that this meeting has an

do not know that there are two ends to the Union, other ground also. He did not feel disposed to place and who think that slaveholders have a monopoly of a man on an anti-slavery committee who considered becoming tens fand hundreds of thousands, in the Sabbath. Mr. Leavitt said that he should withdraw

dividing character. Nothing of the past should, in my mind be brought in, and I regret that anything has

gentlemen's linen, &c. from the Upton Anti-Slavery old or new organization, and insisted on the reading of Society Every thing shall be done, in our power, to the call. Mr. Foster said this was a matter of no con-

the North has no responsibility for their case, whether they are well off or ill off? read, with various comments, some noticing that We have an interesting roll of manuscrpts, which

of the vote by which Miss Weston was elected.

this is of no consequence.

in Salem has been arranged on another night by my 'carpet-bag.' friend Mr. Tracy, with honorable intent to secure the attendance of Mr. Latimer then. Mr. Buffum wished the Salem meeting given up, and I advised to have it postponed. I came in to this meeting after its organization, and did not know that I was on the business in the City of Beston! ization, and did not know that I was on the business ommittee. Had I known it, it would have material ly modified my remarks. I thought that in rejecting Mr. Colver, it showed a partizan spirit. I wish to further the objects of this meeting. It was called to do good, and I have no wish to press the reconsidera-tion of the vote which placed Miss Weston on the business committee. I will withdraw that motion, and will consider the meeting as having cast off all personal and partizan feelings.

Mrs. Chapman. Sir, this meeting cannot cast off what it never had,

the house go into a committee of the whole for the purpose of giving opportunity for bringing it forward. tion before the meeting.

Mr Leavitt asked leave to withdraw that motion which the meeting granted, and voted to go into a

who, taking the place, said, This is the last place I over expected to be in, but by the blessing of heaven, I will try to fulfil its duties,

The Compensation Question.

The recent payment of redemption money in the ease of Latimer, raises this question for a moment in

because, if compensation is to be given at all, it should be given to the outraged and guiltless slaves, and not to those who have plundered and abused them.

with the paltry political issues and contests of the day, until this momentous question is settled! [So say abolitionists also.]

The history of the world (what little we know of On this, the Courier makes the following remark: right of property in man. Hear what M'Culloch the political economist, says of the Compensation Bill. After quoting it, he says, 'Such are the prominent features of this famous statute, by which the British Parliament has endeavored at once to meet and satisfy the claims of humanity and justice. The payment of £20,000,000 to the colonists, though not more than the purchaser advised some of the friends of the slave they were fairly entitled to, is perhaps the most strik- 'not to buy him,' but they do not know the means he reflects as much credit on the wisdom as on the liber- effected was anything but honest. Colver was seen recommended by Douglass-himself a slave. 'I would rity-do anything to 'head' old organization rather, as far as the success of the great cause of emanipation is concerned, see \$50 paid into the treasury of the American or Massachusetts A. S. Society, to

How far each man's duty in a particular case of enslavement is modified by his own pecular relations to by the peculiar obligation growing out the fact that his efforts in behalf of that individual may have drawn down upon him peculiar vengeance,) is to be decided by each man for himself, as every thing else is to be.

Col. Webb has pleaded guilty, to the indictment found against him for duelling, and has been sentenced · Public sentiment,' it is said 'peremptorily demanded his pardon' and a petition to the Governor of N. Y. in we frequently kindly differ, but on principles, never his behalf has been answered by a pardon.

healing is secular business! (Applause.)

Rev. Edwin Thompson wished before Mr. Foster proceeded, to know what this meeting had to do with old or new organization, and insisted on the reading of the call. Mr. Foster said this was a matter of no consequence. It might prove on examination that the

meeting was got up by old organizationists or by new, he cared not. Whether a man calls himself the one or the other it does not signify. But, said Mr. F. with the three three it does not signify. But, said Mr. F. with the three emphasis, it is a fact sufficient to repudiate him, that like a doctrine that may be true, or may not be true, -JOSHUA LEAVITY LEAVES AN ANTI-SLAVERY MEET- what does it signify which, so long as the slaves are

though it originated with old organizationists, there was nothing exclusive in it, and others noticing that northern minds. Mrs. Radcliffe and the old school it was inserted in the Liberator with a list of probable speakers, and in the Latimer Journal without any such list. Mr. Leavitt called again for the reconsideration nets, have but copied nature. Our truth, on the opposite page, printed from the aforesaid roll of manu-Mr. Buffirm of Lynn wished to explain something scripts, was found in a carpet bag, purchased at a railthat he had ascertained. He had done as much as road depot, where it had, we suppose, been kept in any man to get up this meeting. He had worked, full durance vile, till it became necessary to sell it to se strength, since yesterday, to get a full meeting, and we cure its jail-fees. This explanation will of course be had come up from old Essex a band that filled three perfectly satisfactory to the owners of the bag, as this extra cars, and now we find the old objections coming process is so similar to them as the owners of living up; and, sir, where did they come from? who is going chattels. The friend who hands as the roll trusts that its publication may operate as an advertisement and act with us? I called upon every body in Salem and urged them there to come up with us; and what minded merchants! Learn what sort of freights your did they tell me? Why they were going to have a captains take from one port to another! Read them, meeting there to night and Latimer was to be there. saintly clergymen! who fellowship slavery, and canWe've bought him! they said, and you'll see he not see why a slaveholder is not a Christian! Read wont be in Boston. Bul, as the gentleman says, all them, gentle ladies! who shrink from the scorching rebuke with which anti-slavery men and women as-Mr. Leavitt. Mr. Buffum misunderstands. I learn- sail your sister who married a plantation in Curolina, ed from himself, to my great gratification, that there or your cousin who cannot actually keep house without had been a meeting arranged here, and that a large slaves, in Alabama! See, Christian Public!- what delegation was to come from Essex; and the meeting the elders of Israel do in the dark, each man in his-

The First Note from Norfolk.

Our townsman, Mr. James B. Gray, returned home yesterday morning, after a long, harrassing and ex-pensive attendance on the course of Justice (!!) in tha law-loving city of Boston, in the hope of having his runaway slave George Latimer, restored to him, but all to no purpose. He has been defrauded of his property by a mockery of justice, and forms of law twisted and contrived to defeat all his efforts to

btain his just rights.

Mr. Gray's case brings the 'vexed question' be tween the North and the South to its nitimatum .-His slave eloped from him, and he pursued him to Boston, where he found him, and produced the re-Dr. Walter Channing. I have a resolution to submit which will, I trust, do some good, and I move that twinin with, I trust, as some good, and I move that take him away without further let or molestation.—

take him away without further let or molestation.—

But no! He was withheld from him upon some troose of giving opportunity for bringing it forward.

Mr. Bassett said that Mr. Leavitt had already a mowho was well disposed at first to support the Con-stitution and do his duty fearlessly, was intimidated and overawed by the fanatical spirit which ruled the which the meeting granted, and voted to go into a committee of the whole.

The President asked for instructions of the meeting as to the proper order to be now pursued.

Mr. Pierpont said that it would be in order for the present chairman to appoint a president of the committee of the whole.

Mr. Bassett thereupon appointed Dr. Channing, who declared himself honored by the appointment, but unable to accept it, as his engagements would soon call him elsewhere.

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Mr. Bassett then nominated Mr. Pierpont, who felt gratified and honored, but declined for reasons similar to Dr. Channing's, and wished that the present president might be put in the chair.

Mr. Bassett called upon Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, who, taking the place, said,

Mr. Bassett called upon Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, who, taking the place, said, States' par excellence, can with impunity send their emissaries into the slave States to seduce their slaves to run away, and then afford them protection by the blessing of heaven, I will try to faint its duties, and I beg you will extend your sympathy to me if I get puzzled with these parliamentary rules.

Dr. Channing then spoke.

Some constitution to enforce redress, the obligations of the compact will be no longer binding; and of the compact will be no longer binding; and a government admitting of such an abuse would be more odious than the worst kind of despetism.—It is needless to add, that the slave States would hold this blessed Union, hallowed as it is by all that is dear to the heart of the patriot, as dust in the balance against their rights. The Quixottes of Boston may exult in their triumph over Gray, but our ranks. Let us go back to first principles, and we shall find them just where they were when the signers of the Declaration of Anti-Slavery Sentiment in 1833 adopted the following from the pen of W. L. Garrison:

We maintain that no compensation should be given to the planters emancipating their slaves—Because it would be a surrender of the great fundamental principle, that man cannot hold property in man—Because it would be a surrender of the great fundamental principle, that man cannot hold property in man—Because rity for their property for the future. This is not an individual matter, which may be compromised or would be a surrender of the great fundamental principle, that man cannot hold property in man—Because
SLAVERY IS A CRIME, AND THEREFORE IT IS NOT AN
ARTICLE TO BE SOLD—Because the holders of slaves
are not the just proprietors of what they claim; freeing the slaves is not depriving them of property, but
restoring it to its right owners; it is not wronging the
master, but righting the slave—restoring him to himself—Because immediate and general emancipation

self—Because immediate and general emancipation

glorious Constitution under which this Union has

right for their property for the future. This is not
an individual matter, which may be compromised or
hushed up; it is the case of every slave-owner in
the South—ALL are interested in it—all will feel
the necessity imposed on them to take prompt and
decisive action in the promises. Now or never is
the time for them to act. Any change in preference to that condition when the guarantees of our
glorious Constitution under which this Union has master, but righting the slave—restoring him to himself—Because immediate and general emancipation
only destroy nominal, not real property: it would not
amputate a limb or break a bone of the slaves, but by
infusing motives into their breasts, would make them
doubly valuable to the masters as free laborers; and,

The history among the ages that have had no record, and the records that have perished,) proves these principles to be sound;—fit to begin from. Our friend first note of the trump, which calls for satisfaction for the sin of giving freedom to a slave. It is a loud and Candler, whose valuable notes on Haiti shall soon be laid in part before our readers, very justly says, that 'to all the proprietors of such lands (i. e. sugar lands) the share of the £20,000,000 which fell to their lot was given them for nothing.' The practical operation of all money paid for the redemption of slaves is to confirm the public mind in the idea that man can have a or market should now be glutted with negroes, sconding by request or command of their owners, who will follow them here with an expectation of getting a good price for their manumission

' How it was Done.?

ing instance to be met with in history, of a resolution had recourse to to prevent them from ascertaining his to rindicate and maintain the rights of property; and intentions. The manner in which the purchase was ality of the British nation.' The United States are going into the juil, and we wondered what be could so situated that the money to be given to the slave- be doing there, but were told by a member of his holder, has been first wrung from the slave. So the church, that he was determined to stop all night, if question is at once set at rest in a national point of the jailor did not turn him out into the street, that the view. As to individual efforts, half a dozen applica- slave might not be taken away without his knowltions will so drain a common man's purse that he will edge, and so we concluded not to disturb him, which be convinced that discretion is a part of humanity as we would have done if we had suspected his real obwell as of valor, and he will economize in the manner ject. He will as crifice principle, consistency, integ-

My DEAR TRIEND, W. L. GARRISON:

be expended in appeals to men's consciences on this In the 'Daily Bee' newspaper of November 24th I subject, than see \$50,000 expended in the redemption perceive a communication over the signature of V. purporting to be an account of the Latimer meeting held in Salem on Monday evening last. The entire com:nunication being a complete distortion of the the sufferer, (as by the ties of marriage or of blood, or truth and proceedings in the case, I shall not waste time or paper by replying, but wish to answer the following question of the writer: 'If there is any jeal ousy or rivalry between Messrs. Douglass and Remond?' With all who are in the least acquainted with Mr. Douglass and myself, to have asked the question would have been to answer it, inasmucl as I unhesitatingly assert, that a more intimate, confiding and affectionate feeling and association does no two years imprisonment, the shortest possible term. exist, than between Frederick Douglass and myself, on matters of expediency, compliments or rejoicing that I sometimes think my good friend Douglass, the fulness of his heart, undeservedly lavish in his eulogium, and on such occasions I always feel free to express my dissent, and I have the vanity to believe e never thinks the less of me.

Please give the above an insertion in your paper, and oblige Yours truly,
C LENOX REMOND.

THE MASS. A. S. FAIR. The prospect still is that the demand will be greater than the supply. Let the example of our Scottish friends (see first page,) stimulate us to be true to ourselves and our cause, as they are true to both. England and Ireland have also been busy for us. The Fair will be worth visiting as a picture gallery as well as a Bazaar. The splendid Vandyke presented to the cause by Mr. Gore, will be on exhibition, with many other beautiful and valuable

BY NOTICE .- THE LIBERTY BELL .- The friends engaged in writing for this little annual are informed that it must go to press very shortly, and this is the last time of asking .- w w. c.

NOTICE .- All ladies proposing to come in per son with their articles to take a table at the Fair are carnestly entreated to notify the undersigned of their intention, that the necessary arrangements may be made. Any neglect of this will occasion much em-CAROLINE WESTON.

A Sad Seene - A Montreal paper says, this morn-A Sad Seene—A Montreal paper says, this moning there were upwards of eighty fellow-creatures in the emigrant sheds, nearly half of them children, many of whom have been deserted by their unnatural fathers; two women are left with fourteen children—some of them appear very sickly. Can Christians of any denomination look upon such a scene without expective. without sympathy?

Texas.—It is pretty evident there will be some fighting soon. President Houston has made a war speech to the soldiers, telling them they must 'go ahead' in carnest, and that they must fight. He has issued-orders for a march to Rio Grande. Gen. Somerville is

Murder.—Mr. John A. Deane, a respectable citizen of Milledgeville, Ga., and clerk of one of the courts in that place, was stabled to the heart, on the 26th elt., by a man named Cicero Buffington, and immediately fell dead. The murderer has been committed

Tennessee Legislature. A bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, has passed the House, by a vote of 39 to 29.

NOTICES

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. A Fair for the benefit of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Reading Room under Rev. Mr. Spear's church, at the Weymouth Landing, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and

Should the weather prove unpleasant, it will be ostponed to the first fine day.

Any donations to the Fair will be thankfully re-

MARY WESTON, SARAH H. COWING, Committee.

WORCESTER NORTH, ATTENTION! The quarterly meeting of the Worcester North County A. S. Society will be held at Westminster, on Friday, Dec. 2, at which a strong attendance of the

Friday, Dec. 2, at which a strong attendance of the friends of emancipation is carnestly solicited. It is expected that James Boyle and other speakers from abroad will be present. The slave expects that every abolitionist will do his duty, and not be weary in well doing.

J. T. EVERETT, Pres.

Princeton, Nov. 6, 1342.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION.

The annual meeting of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Worcester, at the East Town Hall, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

b, at 10 o clock, A. M.

The members of the Society, each and all, are earnestly requested to be present.

SAMUEL MAY, Rec. Sec. Leicester, Nov. 20.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION The Lecture at the Smith School Room, on Mon-eny evening next, Decmber 5th, will be delivered by Joshua Leavitt. Subject—Twenty-five years history of Massachusetts.

Administratrix Notice-

Notice:

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratix of the estate of GEORGE LEE, late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, laborer, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bond as the law directs; and all persons having domands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the estate, are called to make payment to the same of the same of the payment to the same of the same of

HARRIET D. LEE, Administratrix. Boston, Nov. 11th, 1842.

TAKE NOTICE. New and Gand Invention. FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.

BY this wonderful invention, a letter and duplicate B can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordi-

mary pen and ink.

To the mercautile, professional and travelling part of the community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of TIME, TROUBLE and EXPENSE. The principal advantage to be derived from the Manifold Writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors. use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. with an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis's Manifold Writer has been in successful preserving to provide the provider of the provid

Francis 8 Manifold Writer has open in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observation it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced i to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents. Consequently a medal was awarded by the Institute.

by the Institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the Manifold Writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copyright has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, variety for forms and sizes, variety for forms and sizes, variety for forms. ying in price from fifty cents upwards.
Stationers and country merchants in general will

and it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by wholesale.

those who buy by wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without alteration or abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William-street, New York.

corner Maiden Lane, New-York. 12tis. The Finest Head of Hair produced by

Wyeth's Cream of Liles.

Wyeth's Cream of Lites.

A LL who have used it, acknowledge its superiority for the embellishment and growth of the tair. It gradually changes the color of red, gray, or light heir, to a beautiful dark. Nothing can surpass this Cream for dressing the hair; it not only promotes its growth, but preserves its falling off, or turning grey; and to those wearing curls, either real or false, its qualities will be manifest by the first trial; nor do they get out

will be manifest by the first trial; nor do they get out of curling in damp weather, or after dancing Also Wyeth's Curling Cream, Milk of Roses, Extract of Roses, Bloom of Roses for the skin, Honey Water, Florida Water, Cologne Wate, &c. &c.

For sale only by the appointed agent, A. S JOR-DAN, No. 2, Milk-street, second door from Washing-tensities!

Seamen's Boarding House.

THE subscriber has opened a good Boarding-house for Seamen, on the total abstinence principle, which it shall be his constant endeavor to conduct in the best possible manner, to the satisfaction of his boarders, and the banishment of every thing of an immoral character. No drinking or swearing will be allowed, but order and quietade will characterise the arrangements of his house. He solicits the patronage of all those seamen who are friendly to the promotion of good morals and the cause of reform.

May 20. THOMAS DRUMMOND. 245 Ann-Street, Boston.

May 20. THOMAS DRUMMOND

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To whom a letters addressed as of the paper TERMS.

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FRANCIS JACKE ELLIS GRAY LO

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PUBLIST THE ANTI-SLA

From the Vermont Telegraph. WHY ARE NOT MANKIND HAPPY? The bird that skims the balmy air, The fish that cleaves the silver sea,

The benst that wanders everywhere, Are happy, all but thee ; Thou lord of every living thing, Why art thou bowed with suffering? The babe just blooming into life,

The youth with pulses wild and high, The mother and the gentle wife In bloom and beauty die-And so the channels of our tears Widen and deepen with our years.

Care writes its wrinkles on our brow, Ere half the sands of life are run : The eve burns fierce that used to glow At thoughts of life but just begun; And, turning from fame's glory wreath, Smiles darkly at the scythe of death.

Did He who made the bird and flower, And painted them with heavenly bue, Who sends the sunshine and the shower, And gems the shrub with stars of dew, Who light, and love, and beauty, sent Thro' earth, and air, and firmament ;-Did he to man, his image fair,

Give tears, and sighs, and ceaseless pain, And mourning weeds to weave and wear For those he ne'er might see again? Say, does he dig the early grave To shroud the beautiful and brave ! No, no, 'tis man, the wretch to spread O'er earth the turtle note of wo,

He buil's the chamber for the dead, And lays the lovely cold and low; He mars the form as scraph fair, And plucks Heaven's beauty imaged there ! Proud fashion comes with iron hand, To change the workmanship of God, To sprinkle tears o'er all the land, To lay young hearts beneath the sod; Young hearts whose life-blood now hath gushed,

Beneath the serpent's folds are crushed. Ambition with his poison breath, Comes to the youth at midnight's gloom, And bids him build a name, that death Shall bear not to his silent tomb; The walls around a palace seem, Where gold, and gems, and bright eyes gleam.

For these the blooming check grows pale, The haggard look, the wrinkled brow; For these go up the mournful wail From many a hut and hamlet now;
And stars we watched with anxious eyn, No longer glisten in the sky. Holy and pure as angels are,

Who sing around the Eternal's throne, Made a bright scraph's crown to wear, How has man's heaven-born glory flown! All bowed to dust the godlike soul, While strains of heavenly music roll. Ay, more, it stoops beneath the chain

That earthly passions round it flung; The fiery eye, the wildered brain, The lips hosannas might have sung, Go down to dust in manhood's prime, Disgraced and stained with lust and crime. East Bennington, Oct, 1, 1842. W. G. B.

From the Latimer Journal. SONG OF THE PEOPLE, During Latimer's Trial.

TUNE- Auld Lang Sync. Come, gather round the spot, dear friends, And breathlessly await The single word whereon depends The Freedom of our State Come, gentlemen of SUFFOLK now!
And bend the steady knee, That never bends but when ye vow Forever to be free !

Look-Judges of our Commonwealth ! How thick the grand array, That gathers not by trick or stealth, But openly as day! The law is with us in its might ! Bold ESSEX comes to see If her true children have the right To gather pencefully !

Naxt noble NORFOLK tak For Liberty and Law ! Her offspring are a stalwart band, Her faith without a flaw ! Ready, ave ready '- 'mid the roll Of musketry are we!" WE bear no armor-so each soul From fear and doubt is free

Hark ! BRISTOL now for LATIMER !'! That brother-voice of cheer Shall bid a slumbering nation sfir The flame it kindles here ! New BERKSHIRE! to the soul of Gray ! ! Ye need not strike him down-His slavish spirit shrinks away, Beneath a Freeman's frown.

Old PLYMOUTH of the Puritans. Has sent her children here To mark how strong their brother stands; So raise for SPRAGUE a cheer! Oh, judge a righteous judgment now !-Let Massachusetts see Thou never will to slavery bow-She'll give thee three times three! But if then judge narighteensly, Hear countless thousands swear

To scoff the shameful memory Of guilt they will not chare. Now God do so to him, and more, If ever from this day, A son that Massachusetts bore

The fogitive bewray !

" It has been rumored that the Mayor has ordered military companies to be in attendance on the occa-See Dr. Channing's last Address.

From the same. RESCUE THE SLAVE. Tune - The Troubador. Sadly the fugitive weeps in his cell; Listen awhile to the story we tell; Listen, ye gentle ones, listen, ye brave Lady fair, lady fair, weep for the slave ! Praying for liberty, dearer than life, Torn from his little one, torn from his wife, Flying from slavery, hear him, and save

Christian men! christian men! help the poor slave Think of his agony ! feel for his pain ! Should his hard master o'er hold him again; Spirit of Liberty ! rise from your grave ! Make him free! make him free! rescue the slave!

Freely the slave master goes where he will, Freemen stand ready his wish to fulfil, Helping the tyrant, or honest or knave, Thinking not, caring not, for the poor slave.

Talk not of liberty ! liberty's dead ! See the slave master's whip over our head; Stooping beneath it, we ask 'what he craves?' Boston boys, Boston boys, catch me my slaves!

Freemen, arouse ye! before 'tis too late! Slavery's knocking at every gate; Make good the promise your early days gave;
Boston boys! Boston boys! resent the slave! A. B. C.

SERMON.

'Obey God rather than Man.'

The following is the able Discourse of brother Briggs, of Plymouth, delivered on the occasion of the last annual fast. In the note which accompanied the far underrates its value, in saying— Those of the congregation who approved its sentiment, requested its publication then. I declined to comply with their wish, because I did not think it worthy of publication. I have no better opinion of it now. tion. I have no better opinion of it now. But the some moving all our sympathies, and pressing the same doctrine I stated then upon our from Heaven, does man feel himself absolved from the same feel himself absolved. pressing the same doctrine I stated then upon our from all allegiance in every such presumption.—

attention, gave me a desire to make my protest

Then must be stand like the prophet of old, who again. I send it as it was preached, excepting a few

That was the answer of the apostles, when forbidden by the rulers to preach in the name of Je-sus. The hand of civil power was raised to restrain sus. The hand of civil power was raised to restrain them from proclaiming the true faith, commanded in their deepest convictions, by the oracle of God within their souls. But an inspiration like theirs, always brings the gift of tongues. A man could as hopefully attempt to stop the mountain stream, as it irs forth its floods, by a word, as to command pours forth its floods, by a word, as to command silence to such glowing convictions of truth. The stream would roll on still, majestically, making no reply, only bearing away to destruction every thing checking its divinely appointed course. And so these deeper convictions stay not in their path. They nswer like the apostles, in the very pres answer like the aposties, in the very presence of the rulers sitting in the places of authority, in the reply stirring everything manly and brave in the human soul, 'Whether it be right, in the sight of God, to hearken unto You more than unto God, judge ye.'

There are times when, through the blindness of

There are times when, through the bilindness of the world, a similar issue appears to be made between the authority of man and the authority of God, to that which presented itself to those apostolic minds. And then it becomes necessary to seek and define the limits of our allegiance to all human governments, that we may know what to yield and when to disobey. There are time when loose and radial actions are the second of the control of t ical notions are heard, even from conscientious men, in their undue reverence for laws and Constitutions.

And it becomes all who would uphold the truly conservative principle of human society—for a mo-ment's reflection in the course of what we wish to ay will convince us, that principle is embodied in the text. It becomes all such men to examine carefully, lest these views obtain currency in the world. The point we now propose, let it be remembered, is perfectly distinct from all questionings concerning the rightfulness of any civil governments. What we may say, can affirm or deny nothing respecting that. We only ask, what are their limitations? They may be grand and noble in their legitimate action, accomplishing ends of deep importance to the well-being of the race. They may bind men together in a most needful union, as this broad ocean gether in a most needful union, as this broad ocean, joins widely separated lands, opening highways for the mutual interchange of their products and their thoughts, affording untold facilities for human advancement. But where are the boundaries God hath appointed them, as he hath appointed bounds to that estic ocean, saying, ' Thus far shalt thou come,

and no farther?'
'Whether it be right, in the sight of God, to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye.' It would be very easy to name many particulars, showing the truth of that noble declaration, pointing out the limits to all human allegiance it dictates. And a long statement might be demanded, were it necessary to give them a specific discussion. But a brief glance at the subject, from a true point of view, answers all questionings with a sufficient accuracy. Man, as has been most truly said, was made for an infinitely higher, end, than any were chedifor an infinitely higher end, than any mere obedi-ence to human laws. The great purpose of his be-ing—the moral perfection of his nature—the advancement of wint makes him really a child of God—they can do little to accomplish. When ! simply bring this position before my mind, I am taken at once to a point of view, where all thrones simply aring this position before my mind, I am taken at once to a point of view, where all thrones and principalities are placed beneath my feet. I come into a world of thought, where almost all the questions that have occupied the conneils of governments and cabinets of kings, die away from the ear, as of comparative insignificance. Take man away from all human governments, and then he remains still a child of God,—losing not one beam of his original splendor. And just as truly might his soul be open to the inspiration alone clothing him with majesty and making him a temple of the Highest. It is only as human laws may advance this majestic purpose, they can possess a feather's weight in any worthy consideration of life. Did men regard them mighty, all their glory would be veiled before the glory of the true throne of virtue established in any individual heart. For they are only servants to aid us in establishing that only enduring throne in you and me. And when they dare even to hinder the accomplishment of that divine purpose by their enactments, it is an unspeakable presumption to which

actments, it is an unspeakable presumption to which no possible authority can morally oblige us to yield. There is another and a mighty limitation, too, even in respect to their power of promoting the end for which they may legitimately work. It is indirectly, rather than directly, the machinery of govrectly, rather than directly, the machinery of government can ever aid in advancing the moral growth of the individual or society. Though men, in a marvellous infatuation, will sell their consciences full often to win some of its petty places, government is not even a chief mean to promote the chief end of being. We would not be unjust, in the minutest describe the visible feet of the control nutest degree, by overlooking the manifold facilities man's institutions may furnish in advancing the highest good of the race. It is precisely because we wish to discriminate we thus speak. Men tell us, for example, of the inestimable blessing of freedom they may confer .- a blessing, were that the truest of securing it,—lightly purchased by the life-od of a generation. But it is too familiar to be stated, that though governments may do much to promote this chiefest earthly blessing, only the spir-it of freedom in the people's heart can confer or even secure it. And when that spirit ceases to glow in the general heart-when it ceases to be breathed into each rising generation by the mother's hip—the mere forms of free institutions among slavish or licentious men may be as deep a curse, we had almost said, as the despotisms making the world turn pale. And so it is with every truly moral good. pale. And so it is with every truly moral governments as you may, and much may be most justly said, it is yet a comparatively feeble office it can exert in the point of view from which we are now regarding it. It takes cognizance of a few of men's outward actions. And even here, though the offences be proved, it must speak its judgments still with trembling. For how can it see the motives of the heart to adjust the punishment to the real degrees, the varying shades of sinfulness? But the whole broad world of thought, of feeling, of passion, whose perversion or purity is perdition or redemption, for this no human rulers can legislate. And the same thing is true, of course, in the promotion of all public morality. Man's laws cannot originate or do much to carry forward, we may almost say, any general reform. There form must be widely extended before the law can be enacted. Ah! it is when the battle is mainly over and the victory won, when a firm foundation is laid for human legiciation in the infusion of a new principle into a nation's heart; it is then, perhaps, man's laws may set up some barriers to prevent the tide of evil from rolling its devastating waters again over the land. But even those barriers are a mockery in-stantly, when that principle begins to fail. Men w important the great agency of government really is, in itself, to promote the world's moral welfare. You may call it indispensable, if you choose, in affording protection in the free use of our faculties, in building the true temple in the heart of man. But not one stone can it directly into that glorious edifice, in strictue

bring to enter inte that glorious edifice, in strictness of speech. They are hewn out by instruments that man's legislation can neither form nor wield. But these thoughts must not detain us. There is se thoughts must not detain us. There is one other consideration revealing the deep wisdom of the text at a glance. Man's law only derives its authority from its conformity to the law of God. The obligation to obey is not in the fact that man enacts it, but because it expresses something of eternal truth, developed in its application to the actions of social life, when the powers that be are orbits blessings to their beloved land. It is baptised in expression; when they govern in the wisdom gained tory. The voice of one who sprung to the field from communion with the everlasting laws of the moral eniverse, then they are indeed august and veneral eniverse, then they are indeed august and veneral eniverse, then they are indeed august and veneral eniverse.

with the glory of the departing sun,—just as man is thus noble, so that the poor creature fading like the leaf in his earthly life, becomes the presence-cham-ber of the Eternal King, so do earthly rulers put on their royal robes, when they rule in the truth and the fear of God. But ah! if these earthly rulers, in would not bow down to the image the ancient king

werbal alterations.

SERMON.

Acts iv. 19.— Whether it be right, in the sight of God, to hearken unto you more than unto God, plication? What tribunal is to decide that dread estion between obedience and disobedience? ery whim of fanaticism may plead this apostolic statement in its defence. And the fear of abuse has almost driven many a man into a denial of the prin-ciple itself. It may be abused. What then? We abuse the moral freedom God has given. In the world at large, to our short-sighted view, it may often seem an evil more than a blessing. Yet God destroys it not. This principle may be abused. But where is the alternative? Man's government must not itself decide when allegiance is due. That would sanction the deepest tyranny ever cursing the case. In the capacinese only can that decision be race. In the conscience, only, can that decision be made. It is a reserved right of humanity, guaranteed in the nature God hath given. I know it is a great power we are claiming,—a right to sit injudg-ment upon the decrees of the most august tribunals. I know it is one man should use with extremest cauion. No word could you utter impressing that hand upon the right itself, in your careful qualifitions. And it is with caution enough, ay, too much, men will generally use this right, when you encour-age no violent, but only a peaceable resistance, like that of the apostles to the rulers. Seldom do any stand in that attitude against the laws of man, baring their breasts courageously to the sword of pun-ishment they wield, unless, like the apostles, the principle needed for the world's redemption, the Spirit of God itself, is divinely moving among them. When we see how men have submitted in cowardly fear of the world to see justice and truth trampled down, age after age, by profane feet, we feel that it is not the exhortation to caution, but to courageous re-sistance they mainly need. It is the trumpet-call of the brave soldiers of God that ever needs most to be sounded, to a waken the slumbering soul to a manly valor. Counsels of wisdom would be welcomed with joy. But no earthly tribunal can be permitted with joy. But no earthly tribunal can be permitted to intrude its word, as a final judge, in these questions between the individual conscience and human law. The Supreme Court of the world may rightfully decide what is demanded by the spirit of man's enactments. But there is a question deeper than that in the searching trial of those enactments themselves in the Courts of God, where principali-

> Obey God rather than man.' Yes, and it is a cheering thought we should rejoice to develope in the light of history, did space permit, that through obedience to this very principle have mainly come the blessings causing the world's heart to leap for gladness. So Christianity advanced, asserting it the louder for every martyrdom, till Rome, with its armies and its priests, its emperors and its gods, quailed before the invincible courage it inspired. This was the watch-word of the Reformation, reeming Europe in so great a degree from spiritual ndage, and breathing something of the soul of Freedom into civil governments. This was the call from God the Puritan Fathers heard. And the liberty already gained in this broad continent, is the land of promise to which it led. And the man among their descendants who denies the doctrine they obeyed, should hear his condemnation as he walks expense their graves. Lust when this very walks among their graves. Just when this very principle, so unsafe, as many deem it, has rallied men to enlist in peaceful but determined resistance

> under its banner, just then has the star of hope and redemption risen over the world.
> 'Whether it be right, in the sight of God, to 'Whether it be right, in the sight of God, to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye.'—And now what is the application of the principle we have stated to the passing hour? for we do not wish to preach only an abstract morality to-day.
>
> I apply the doctrine to the present position of the question of Slavery. This question, in many ways familiar to all our thoughts, has taken this very issue. The decision of the Supreme Tribunal in the land in effect would compel us to aid in placing the fetters upon the slave that, by God's blessing, had escaped from his bondage. Eloquence, with tears of sympathy and tongue of flame, may plead for Liberty when Greece would assume again the free-

> Liberty when Greece would assume again the free-dom of her ancient days,—when Poland pours out its blood in the strife against oppression. But you— and by constitutional provisions—should our own spirits fire the souls of the slaves within our bor-ders, you and I—staining our own hands with blood, or aiding in truth, though not directly in form—are or aiding in truth, though not directly in form-are required thus to murder that rising spirit of freedom at our very hearth. Men might plunge this whole nation into bloody strife, calling our brothers and children to the field of slaughter, to sustain a system, however kindly it may be exercised, is at once at war with every feeling of humanity and every attribute of God. In many, many ways, the arm of the government we all sustain, is required to uphold and guard an institution we have swept away from our own immediate homes with the deepest abhor-rence. And it becomes man now to say to those who ask a work so monstrous—We obey God rather than man—and renounce all allegiance to every law that even by implication may seem to demand it. We can only plead with you, in the name of Jesus to abolish the slavery in your own peculiar borders But when you presume to demand any real or implied participation in sustaining that abomination

> though you bring all the authorities of Constitutions and of Courts to sustain your appeal, our answer is one: They are all as dust in the balance weighed against the everlasting truth in controversy. You will not amend that Constitution and Law, to relieve us from the obligation it would impose, at our peti tioning. But thanks be given, there is a remedy. In other respects our allegiance is true. But here we disobey, and disobey forever.
>
> No reverance for the Constitution is to obscure

> for a moment this clear path of duty. Is the Constitution a God, or is it only arrayed in majesty by the glorious truths beaming out from its provisions Honor it one may, indeed, in many ways, as the se lected work of human wisdom. But is a freeman to obey when it may enjoin him to deny his birth-right? We speak not lightly of its real claims to reverence. But when men use it to aid a violation of God's eternal law, in that particular they themselves destroy its claim to our real regard. The world may call such renunciation of allegiance in effect treason. The question is between the laws of man and the law of God. And to which will you be a traitor? I honor the treason which is an obe dience to God in the conscience--which has been made ever more glorious by man's revilings, and has ascended to heaven as in a chariot of fire, from a

thsusand martyrs. No veneration for our fathers, who sanctioned the compact whose absolute authority we renounce, is to be permitted to deter us. We do not rail at that erence. It springs from a noble principle sanc-ned in every hear. We do not rail at the yielding of those noble men to the fatal compr se fruits have been so sad. Filled with the spirit of liberty themselves, it was natural they should imagine it would only increase in their deendants. And, through that compromise, they abtless saw in faith the last fetter stricken from the limbs of the slave. But they yielded—and this result has not come. And no compact sanctioned by their venerable names can fetter us in our obedience to the great Christian law of brotherhood. Tell me not of their authority in that connexion. Tell me not of their authority in that connexion They are great. But ah! God is greater.

'Obey God rather than man.' And no fears of isunion are to deter us. We ask no disunion in itself considered. We know none who do. The Union is dear to the nation's heart. It is consecrated and of God' in the true sense of that scriptural our affections by the sacred associations of our his meral eniverse, then they are indeed august and venerable. In bowing to their injunctions, then, I bow not to the word of mae, but to the voice of God. I see not the earthly splender of their courts. I see a divine glory hovering over their heads and resting upon them. Just as the world is beautiful to the true heart when the thought of the Father is connected with its thousand forms, so that what seems.

ed dark before, is radiant like the clouds when tinged with the glory of the departing sun,—just as man is thus noble, so that the poor creature fading like the dissolution, upon those who demand that sacrifice of conscience rests all the guilt. It must be with deepest sadness, yet the true soul would march majectically on, with unfaltering step, though not one stone of that temple were left upon another—obeying God rather than man.

To me the hour seems to have come, when men

with a voice breething no tone of passion, with a spirit kindly as the gentlest word of Jesus, but firm as if nerved with the soul of the whole army of martyrs,—when men should stand up asserting the principle we have stated in all its application to this specific sin. If the nation will not hear this appeal, justice and humanity are making the great question specific sin. If the nation will not hear this appeal, justice and humanity are making the great question which will soon touch its most selfish interests, bringing the motive for which it is basely waiting. Meanwhile, no human foar, no tramnel of party, should deter us for an instant from assuming a position so absolutely demanded, as I appealed it, he cars on the road connect with all the trains on the should deter us for an instant from assuming a position so absolutely demanded, as I apprehend it, by every feeling of humanity, every obligation of religion. No measure of government policy, whose adoption silence might secure, though it promised to relieve the nation from the burdens now oppressing it, and pour prosperity again through all our borders, should halance this great duty in our deliberate consideration. Mere party men, with a subscreincy we dare not describe, lest the words of unmingled indignation come where we wish to speak in grief rather than in passion, mere party men may trample down the claims of humanity, in the race for success and power. Let them pass on, if they must, in their betrayal of the holiest interests,—though it were better for them if they had not been born. But let the lovers of truth and of their race, with apostolic devotion, cease not from their single obedience to God, till the day of our redemption come.

This great question of slavery is assuming a new

prominence every hour. It is coming speedily into closest application to every interest of business, and every element of national prosperity, to make appeals the most selfish among us must hear at last. And though one must condemn the motive these things will address, I rejoice in the fact. Never was there a plainer instance to me of the truth that what is hidden from the wise and prudent is revealed unto babes, than is standing directly before our eyes in this specific question. Human governments, sad to say, in nearly all time, and the evil seems almost rife a cure by the base has administrated by means. most rife as ever, have been administered by mere politicians, serving mainly but temporary ends, and cunning to devise expedients to gain their immediate purpose. Rare has it been, as the coming of miracles, that the true statesman has held the helm government, who saw that the most absolute righteousness was really a nation's only prosperity, and guided his course by that Eternal Light, irre-spective of ever-shifting circumstances. And so the rulers of the world have generally ruled, all history through, till indiguant humanity accomplished by revolution the right governments denied, sweeping legislation, built upon the sand, to utter destruction.

The true states manship has been found oftenest away from cabinets and courts, or those who, obey-

ing God rather than man, called the world to a pure righteousness. It was found in that lowly but di-vine Being in Jerusalem, who would have gathered her children around him, as a deliverance from all eir political dangers as well as their individual ns. How the wise rulers of the time must have laughed that to scorn as a measure of statesmanship But the world may read its truth, in the wo its neg-lect naturally ensured to Jerusalem,—a wo that stands pre-eminent in history among the scenes of desolation its page records. Hath God changed? The true statesmen of our own day stand not in the high places. The politicians are there. And in setting at nought the claims of humanity, however wise they may be in all things else, they are the blind leading the blind. The men of true sight are those taking their stand upon God's absolute truth, brushing aside all human laws like the dew before their feet, if they madly oppose the path of real obedience. These are our only political saviours, strangely as the statement may sound. They see the true path of safety as it came to the eye of Jesus, looking upon Jerusalem from the Mount of Olists. vet. They see the true mode of deliverance from the moral evil in our land. Never was a contes really lost, when urged on the ground of conscience, resolutely obeying God rather than man. Let that voice be heard louder and louder in the land, and I shall begin to sing the song of the great year of Jubilce. All opposing forms vanish before men thus armed, as the hosts of Assyria before the angel of As men were smitten with destruction, according to the ancient tradition, when profanely lay-ing their hands upon the ark of the Lord, so do they ever perish, when arming themselves against His voice speaking through the hearts of his loyal servoice speaking through the hearts of his loyal servants. Let these true deliverers speak, and whether our onward path lead among fierce convulsions, through the blindness that is drawing the fetters ever closer upon the limbs of the slave when we plead for his deliverance, or whether God, in His

on shall be won.

Four years ago, my brethren, I gave you my con-Four years ago, my brethren, I gave you my convictions on this question of slavery. In another particular, with a persuasion only the deeper for that lapse of time, I do the same thing to-day. I cannot dream that my convictions are also yours. But you would justly scorn me did I stoop to be your echo.

The cars leave Albany to the at PM.

The area leave Albany of the at PM.

The area leave Albany of the at PM.

The area leave Albany of the at PM.

The creaming train from Boston to Albany arrives at Chatham at 11 2-4, and at Albany arrives at Chatham 81-4, at Pittsfield 93-4, A. M., at Springfield 121-2 tly scorn me did I stoop to be your echo. I could no longer honor you if I thought you could even wish it. I only ask that the spirit of wisdom and love may guide you and myself alike, in the way of eternal righted

Funeral of one not Dead.—A singular circumstance took place in Fishlake township, Me., a short time since. The facts are given by the Portland American as follows: A married female, beyond the meridian of life, and whose name is Ann Wrath, had been ill for life, and whose name is Ann Wrath, had been more some time, and on Tuesday, the 4th ult., her friends and family assembled round her, and took their last morunful farewell. She appeared to expire about five o'clock that afternoon. The ceremonies of laying out the dead were duly performed, the bandages were placed beneath her chin to her head, and every preparation was made for the solemn rites of the burial ground. The sexton tolled the bell; but at half-pas eight o'clock, some minutes before his work was to be accomplished, she reared her head in astonish-ment, and was amazed to find that she was able to partuke of the refreshments for her funeral.

American Pins. Among the novel products erican skill and industry exhibited at the Fair of American skill and industry exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, are American pins, made by the Howe Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Connecticut. They are all the usual sizes, but differ from the imported pin, mainly in this, that they are solid headed—that is, the pin and head are one and indivisible. The pins are twice the stiffness of the English, and the point of exceeding fineness, owing to improvements in the method of manufacturing.—
They are of admirable quality and finish, and are afforded cheaper than pins have ever been before—(three hundred for five cents!) The establishment now turns out one million pins per day, and is pre-pared to supply promptly the whole Union. The duty on this article was raised from 20 to 30 per cent by the new tariff, and made specific, and the Compa-ny have since reduced the price of pins in the mar-ket five cents per pack. So much for protection to Home Industry.—N. V. Tribune.

Coal, with its characteristic fossil vegetables, Coal, with its characteristic fossil vegetables, is found in Melville Island, far within the northern polar circle, and Capt. Ross, in 78 degrees of south latitude, has recently discovered a powerful volcano in great activity, amidst the eternal snows and glaciers of the southern pole, flashing vividly upon the frozen Antarctic sky from a crater at the elevation of 15,000 feet at talk role. Teneriffe.

Thus it appears that the polar lands of both hemispheres are glowing with intense igeneous action. Iceland is a wast classical region of volcanic fire; the antipodal polar zones are sustained, it may be, upon subterrancan seas of melted rock, covered by mountaine and absine of electral ice and servery tains and glaciers of eternal ice and snow, which the internal fires force, here and there, ing, and thus reveal the secrets of the nether abyss.

Uncivil War .- At a regimental parade held at Uncent War.—At a regimental parade held at Boonsville, Miss. a short time since, the boys came out in fantasticals, whereupon the Col. undertook to drive them from the field. A row ensued, the people of the town took part with the boys, brick-bats were freely used, and it is stated that the Colonel was kil-

Low Wages .- The Princeton, N. J. paper says that the farmers near there are employing men at twenty-five cents per day and their provisions.

The Philadelphia Ledger thinks it important to Members of Congress, that the old jail at Washington is about to be converted into a hospital for the recep-tion of insane patients. A Flying Machine .- A man in New-Orleans is o structing an extraordinary machine, by which he intends to navigate the air. He is a skilful and intelli-

cian, and is sanguine of success.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

Equally free to all. NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, the passenger trains will run daily, Sandays excepted, in connexion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell Rail-

Leave Boston at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 A. M., and 4 3-4 P. M. Leave Lowell at 81-2 A M., 1234 and 53-4 P. M. or immediately on the arrival of the cars from

The cars on the road connect with all the trains on the road.

Fare from Nashua to Boston \$1 50.

from Nashua to Lowell, 50 cts.

from Concord to Boston 2 50.

from Concord to Lowell 1 50.

On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for any part of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vt. Böoks are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st, where seats can be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the stage routes

ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.

Human rights not invaded. BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, October 3, the passenger trains will run as follows, viz: Leave Boston at 7 1-4, A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Leave Dover at 5 3-4,, A. M., and 12 1-4 and 3 1-4 The morning and evening trains each way will onnect with the trains of the Lowell, Nashua and

connect with the trains of the Lowell, Nashad and Concord railroads.

The Depot in Boston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the cars of this railroad are subject to no detention by change of conveyance.

Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of New-

Manupshire.

Merchandise trains run daily between Boston and Dover. CHARLES MIÑOT, Superintendent.

Humanity respected. BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, passenger trains will run as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 P. M., and 4 3-4 P. M. Leave Lowell at 7 1-4 A. M. 1 and 5

CHARLES S. STORROW,
Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company.
Oct. 2.

TAn odious distinction on account of color, and a llying propensity to carry it out.

EASTERN RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Aug. 18th, Trains leave as follows
Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM. 12 M. 5 PM.
Boston for Salem, 7, 8 3-4, 12 M, 3 1-2, 5, 7 PM.
Salem to Marblehead, 7 3-4, 9 1-2, AM. 1, 2 1-2, outh to Boston, 7 AM, 12 1-2, 4 PM.

Salem to Boston, 7 1-4, 9, 11, AM. 2 1-2, 5 1-2, Marblehead to Salem, 7, 8 3-4, 10 1-2 AM. 2, 3

Sundays to Portsmouth at 12 M .- from Portsmouth AM This Company will not be responsible for any loss ordamage to baggage beyond \$100, unless paid for at the rate of the price of a passage for every \$500 ad-

JOHN KINSMAN,

TP Equality of privileges. WESTERN RAILROAD.

Iltional value.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, 1842, passenger trains run daily, (Sundays excepted,) leaving Boston at 7 AM, and 3 PM, for Albany. Albany at 7 A. M., and 1 P. M. for Boston Springfield at 6 3-4 A. M. and 12 3-4 P. M. for Albany. Springfield at 6 A. M. and 12 3-4 P. M. for Boston. Worcester at 9 1-2 A. M. and 5 1-2 P. M. for Boston.

A. M. and 12 3-4 P. M. for Albany. Springheid at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Boston. Worcester at 9 1-2 A. M. and 5 1-2 P. M. for Albany.

The Mail train leaves Springfield Saturdays, at 8 1-2 AM. arriving at Boston at 8 AM; returning, leaves Boston at 2 PM. and Worcester at 4 1-2 PM, arriving in Springfield at 7 1-4 PM.

The time is Boston time, which is about 15 minutes in advance of Albany time.

in advance of Albany time ever closer upon the limbs of the slave when we plead for his deliverance, or whether God, in His mercy, bring us forth in peace through the spirit of truth shed on all our hearts, in either case our salvation shall be won.

The morning train from Boston to Albany arrive at Worcester at 9 1-2 AM, and at Springfield at 12 1-4 M. at at Pittsfield 3 3-4 PM, at Chatham 5 1-4, PM, and at Albany 6 1-4 P. M. Fare through, \$5 00.

The evening train from Albany to Boston arrive at

Chatham at 2 1-4, PM, at Springfield 6 1-2 PM.— leaves Springfield at 6 next morning, and arrives at Boston 11 1-2 PM.

For Greenfield, Hanover and Haverhill.—Stages Boston II 1-2 PM.

For Greenfield, Hanover and Haverhill.— Stages leave Springfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, vin Northsmpton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c. Passengers leaving Boston at 3 P. M., may take this line.

GEORGE BLISS, President.

Human rights NOT restored, but shamefully out BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. To Commence Sept. 1, 1842.

Boston and New York U. S. Mail train via Stonington THE United States Mail Train will leave Boston daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 o'clock, P. M. A daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the arrival of Mail from New-York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 3-4 A. M. and 3 1-4 P. M.

Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bedford and Way stations daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 3 4 AM. and 3 PM.

Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, and way stations, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1 & AM., and 21-2 PM. Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted at 8 1-4 A. M. and 3 1-4 P. DEDHAM BRANCH RAILROAD. The trainsr atdaily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Leave Boston at 8 1-2 AM, 12 1-2 M. 3 1-4 and 6 1 2

'M, Leave Dedham at 7 1-2 AM. 10 AM. and 5 1-4 PM. W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't. No exclusiveness.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1842, the accommodation trains will run daily, except Sundays

s follows:
Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.
Leave Worcester at 6 I-2 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The first and last trains from Boston, and the secnd and third from Worcester connect with the trains of the Western Railroad. The first and second with the Norwich Railroad.

will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. every day, stop ping at Framingham, Worcester, &c. A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6 A. M.; Boston at 2 P. M. NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR

All baggage at the risk of the owner.
WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent TP No unwarrantable distinctions NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD
RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON
THE New York steamboat train will leave Worcester every day, (Sundays excepted,) on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and
will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the
arrival of the steamer from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
leave Norwich at 6 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

pt Sundays. Leave Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and Wor-cester at 9 1-2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with the trains of the Boston and Worcester and Western rail roads

T. WILLIS PRATT, Supt.

Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, No.

No. 13, SURMERIS A. E. MANN WOULD inform her she has increased i

hand an assortment of Fancy Guery, &c. Straw bonnets dyed, a pressed, in a superior manner. Fattended to with neatness and dealing the property of the propert N. B. Bonnets of all kinds made to Boston, Oct. 28, 1842.

Boarding School fer Gir MR. JAIRUS LINCOL

CAN receive in his family a fe where they will be instructe which are usually taught, and wh ceive kind attention. Terms for and washing, \$3 50 per week, Hingham, July 8.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN

The subscriber begs leave to seemen as may visit Boston, the excellent Boarding House for the on temperance principles, at No. 5, (first bouse below the Bethel Cha happy to receive their patronage. Me spared on his part to make their situation satisfactory. The rules of the house with most part to make their situation and the satisfactory and part and the satisfactory. ance with good order and the CHARLES A. BAT No. 5, Sun Court 8

UNION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately ope The house has been put in complete well calculated to accommodate all v posed to award their patronage. So the city are solicited to call at the where every exertion will be made to sojourn a pleasant one, and that too on t Boston Sept. 30th, 1842.

GENTEEL BOARDING For Respectable Colored Sean HENRY FOREMAN. No. 157 ANN-STREET, BOY

No. 157 ANS-STREET, By
RESPECTFULLY informs his scafaring
and the public, that his old stand is on
the Temperance system, where he will u
exertions to retain that share of the public
so liberally bestowed. Ladies in the Country

Will find it for their advantage to send Combs for alteration or excluse, DAN'S, No. 2 Milk street, second door for the second ington street, where they will find over me To Anti-Slavery Mechanics, Merr

&c. THE subscriber offers his services

The subscriber ofters his services to mechanics, merchanis, &c. in the c try, to furnish them with colored boys as It is hoped that Abolitionists will direct tion to the importance of aiding that ch debarred from those privileges so freely others.

None but those of good qualifications will Apply to WILLIAM C. NELL, \$50

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BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S. Lond., Mem. Acad., N. S. Philad., S. N. Gem. Hanov., Mulii, &c., &c., &c. Illustrated with One Thousand Two Hu and Forty-One Engravings.

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[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Mail.— A Postmaster manney in a letter to the publisher of a new pay the subscription of a third person, and letter if written by himself

Agents who remit money should sive nate the persons to whom it is to be credited.

osition, and under any of Latimer bet and the oth esponsibili Bowditch a met by app the \$650. lease from the release Having fu rangement in this wa hand in it. The san Mr. Gray, ed in the

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were mos object, a same who ployed in thus emp spect and our boron That he knew no